

ADREON (S.W.)

AN EXPOSITION

OF THE

TESTIMONY AND ARGUMENTS

USED IN

THOMAS J. WHITE'S LATE PAMPHLET,

ON THE

DUGAN CASE.

[Stephen W. Adreon.]



T. W. USTICK, PRINTER, 59 MAIN ST.

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

June, 1847.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

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To those readers whose patience permits them to be so interested in this controversy, as to read the numerous publications which it has originated, perhaps an explanation is due, why this refutation has not sooner appeared. It is, simply, because I have had more important duties to attend, and the state of my health for several weeks past, has retarded the preparation of this reply. The materials I here employ, have accumulated on my hands during the past four months, and I had contemplated an earlier use of them, but unavoidable delays interfered with my intentions.

Had this controversy been pursued on my assailant's side, with an honest desire to present facts to readers, perhaps concessions might have been demanded, errors discovered, misconceptions corrected, and thus some good end arrived at. But the controversy, with him, has been but a low and degraded engagement in personalities—a grossly vindictive effort to asperse and villify those he assails. His tone and materials prove, that his end and aim is not to arrive at the facts of a disputed case, but, with falsehood, prevarication, and every knavish shift by which a pettifogging spirit would be impelled, to endeavor to mortify and injure those who have honestly and conscientiously coincided in their views of an obscure subject. Issues that have not been proposed I cannot take up, and I now only meet those of a personal nature, which do not properly belong to, nor satisfactorily decide what should properly have been the points in this discussion. The medical questions of the case have been entirely shut out of view, and all that has been proposed to me is, to show whether any thing put forth by my assailant be really worthy of credit. Even were the testimony he has sought, correctly published by him, it could cast no disrepute on those stating the opposite, for varying statements might have been honestly given, and circumstances might be brought to show that what my assailant has published, is but the unreflecting admissions of conversations—the partisan assertions of incompetent and prejudiced witnesses, or the ingeniously selected passages of gossiping rumor and garrulous tattle—not well-digested, cross-examined, sifted evidence, which alone should be opposed to testimony, given under the solemn under-

standing of an oath. But, so regardless of decency and integrity is my assailant, that whatever testimony he has offered, I herein prove to be grossly falsified and perverted by him. To one who adopts such a vile and calumnious mode of gratifying his malignant spite, I feel that I am in no great measure called on to reply, and I might have confidently trusted the decision of the questions at issue, to the unbiassed judgments of an intelligent public—to their estimate of the relative characters and standing of those assailed and those defending. But as my assailant's pamphlet has gone forth, where his infamous arts may be unknown, and as it may be called up hereafter, when his character and acts are forgotten, I have deemed it but proper to put the seal of exposition and proof of his turpitude, and herein it is given.

STEPHEN W. ADREON,

St. Louis, June, 1847.



## EXPOSITION.

ON the appearance of Thos. J. White's late pamphlet against Drs. Beaumont, Brown, Carpenter, McPheeters, Reyburn, myself, and a host of others, I was advised by friends to take no notice of it, leaving the well known character of the assailant to prove a defence; but on reflecting that his slanders have been sent abroad, where his infamy is not known, and that in future years, when he and his baseness are alike forgotten, those printed falsehoods, if not refuted, might be brought up, to the annoyance of those who have incurred his abuse through their professional courtesies to me, I have determined to place the means of refutation in their power, although the profession and public may well be wearied by the controversy.

It will be remarked by the readers of White's pamphlet, that in no instance does he bring any proof against the veracity of those he attacks, except by statements, made from the memory of parties who had no motive for bearing these things so minutely in mind, through a lapse of six or seven years, and some of whom could scarcely have understood our language at the time of the pretended occurrences. Now this unscrupulous assailant must think his readers very credulous, to accept as true, statements upon the minute circumstances of disease, made by those not of the medical profession, and therefore not habituated to distinguish and remember such events, when, at the time he was on oath, he declared himself unable to testify to an important fact in the case, it had "occurred so long ago." It will further be remarked, that White never touches the evidence given on the trial, and although he has examined counsels' notes, he has been unable to bring forward a little in his defence, save *disjointed passages of conversations*, held with some females who visited Mary Dugan, when ill, in 1840. From communication with those persons he names, I am enabled to give the following contradictions of the assertions in his pamphlet, and prove his barefaced turpitude and mendacity.

Mrs. N. Chiles, Sr., is quoted by White, as authority, (speaking as if from personal knowledge,) for the following assertions: On page 6, of his pamphlet, "that I (Dr. Adreon) used abusive language to Mrs. Dugan, and grossly maltreated and neglected her;" on page 9, that she (Mrs. Childs) told me "*before I operated*, that there was nothing but bowels and contents in the tumor, and not to cut;" on pages 11 and 18, White's entire catalogue of charges are in general terms repeated, and Mrs. Childs represented as authority for them.

I have received the most positive assurances from Mr. N. Childs, Sr., that these assertions of White's are false, and unauthorized, and he promised that a public contradiction should be given to

them, in the Medical Journal, or some other paper. These assurances Mr. C. also repeated to others, besides myself. He stated "that he had spoken with Mrs. Childs on the subject," and says emphatically, that "she never visited Mrs. Dugan until *after the operation*, and then by request of Rev. Mr. Light; that she was never at Mrs. Dugan's when the doctors were there, but once, when she sat in the dark part of the room; that she had *never seen me*, to know me, (Dr. A.) previous to my late visit, (*a short time after Dr. White's pamphlet appeared*),—had never spoken with me on any subject, and had never heard me, or any other physician, use abusive language to Mrs. Dugan." Mr. Childs also stated to me, that a paper had been brought to his house for his wife's signature, by Mrs. Dugan's daughter, previous to White's publication appearing; that he told her (Mrs. C.) that the paper never came from Mrs. Dugan, and not to sign it. He expressed his indignation at the use White had made of Mrs. Child's name, and requested I would not bring it further into the controversy. As Mr. C. has been dilatory in giving his promised published denial to the assertions of White, I am reluctantly compelled to disregard his request, and use the statements he made to me. White, I understand, asserts that he has Mrs. Child's signature to what he has stated, but I also understand, from a different source, that he claims as his authority, Mr. N. Childs, Jr., who in turn also denies his agency; so reports contradict each other. It is sufficient for me, that I have been exonerated, by Mr. Childs, and the statements of White denied by him on his wife's authority. In these assertions, given as Mrs. Child's, White grossly exposes that lady to contradiction by her own testimony, for he represents her as present at my operation, when it is clearly shewn, that Mr. Light, himself, by whose request Mrs. C. visited Mrs. Dugan, never heard of or visited Mrs. D. until some days after the operation. (See *Mr. Light's letter, in White's pamphlet*.) Any fraud or falsehood employed in the matter by White, must now be settled between him and Mr. Childs. So much for the falsification of one witness' testimony. It will be seen that the other testimony White published, is as perverted and false as that represented by him as Mrs. Child's.

F. E. Robinson and wife, are quoted on page 6, of White's pamphlet as saying, "Drs. White and Knox did not seek to have Dr. Adreon discharged, or to have themselves retained." On page 7, they are represented as saying, "The wound in the right side was discharging the contents of the bowels the day she started up the country, and she was very ill not only then, but during the month of June, and up to July 13th, 1840, to our certain knowledge was never cured. We saw her off on the dray, and saw the wound the day she started." On page 11, White says "in addition to this, F. E. Robinson and wife, *state, emphatically*, that Dr. Adreon used abusive language towards her, and very much neglected her, etc. etc." On page 13, White's pamphlet, is the following: "F. E. Robinson and Elizabeth Robinson, say: the facts



as contained in the letters of the Coxes, we know to be true in almost every particular; in every feature of any importance, at any rate, as read by us in the Medical and Surgical Journal for July, 1846."

That the foregoing are gross misrepresentations, may be seen from the following statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and signed by Mr. R. for himself and wife—Mrs. R. being present. F. E. Robinson being asked by Dr. Adreon, questions in reference to certain statements published in Dr. White's pamphlet as coming from him, answereth thus—In reference to the statements on page 6: "Does not know whether Dr. White wished Dr. Adreon discharged; knows nothing positive in relation to the matter." In reference to those on page 7: "Frequently saw the wound until *about* the time she left; does not recollect seeing it the day she left, nor seeing her upon the dray; the wound *had healed up*, and opened three or more times." In reference to page 11: "All about the abusive language, was heard *from Mrs. Dugan and others*; never heard Dr. Adreon abuse her." In reference to page 13: "Dr. White read a number of articles, to which *we gave a general assent, so far as we knew*; with regard to Mrs. Dugan's leaving, by whose advice, and by whose aid, I have no *personal* knowledge, it being derived from Mrs. Dugan."

Signed,

"F. E. ROBINSON, and Wife."

February 1st, 1847.

The passages of White's pamphlet above referred to, were read to the parties in presence of Dr. B. R. Mitchell, and a copy of the above left in Mr. Robinson's hands. Mr. Robinson, in the course of the conversation before Dr. M., also stated, "that he had not been acquainted with Dr. White, previous to his call, and first learned from him that the Mary Dugan case was the subject of controversy; that the manner of Dr. White evidenced to him that he was actuated in the matter by strong personal feelings against Dr. Adreon; that he felt incensed at Dr. White, for his perversion of the statements of himself and wife." Mrs. Robinson also stated, that she "saw Mrs. Dugan a day or two previous to her going up the river, and that she was then in considerable pain, *because* the wound was closed, and she supposed the matters within were pressing on it." This last remark of Mrs. R., shews the same state of symptoms to have existed in July, 1840, as existed in June and July, 1844, according to the testimony of several physicians given on the trial, who examined her at the latter period. It shews the patient's condition to have been as Dr. Reyburn *supposed*, a short time after his last visit to her, namely, after July 4th, 1840, and it will also be seen that White's own witnesses not only shew him to be a base falsifier, but Mrs. R., from positive knowledge, denies the truth of the assertion of Mrs. Dugan, that the ulcer in her groin had never closed, previous to her departure for the Missouri river.

Mrs. Stillwell is represented in White's pamphlet, page 6, as

asserting, that "Mrs. D. had been grossly neglected by Dr. Adreon;" on page 7, that "Dr. A. remarked to me (Mrs. S.) that Mrs. Dugan *was not well*, when she left St. Louis, in July, 1840, and *never would be well*;" on page 6, the following occurs: "Mrs. Stillwell and Mrs. Burke allege, that she (Mrs. Dugan) had been grossly neglected by Dr. A.;" and again, on page 11, the same charge is repeated in a different form, thus: "Mrs. Stillwell remarks, that Drs. White and Knox were called in at her (Mrs. D's special request, *she* alleging she had been grossly neglected by Dr. A.," etc. etc.; on page 18, Mrs. S. is represented as asserting that I neglected Mrs. D. "for three days;" on page 13, Mrs. S. is quoted as stating, that "she knows the statement in the letter of Thomas and Ann Cox, to be true in every material fact."

These representations of Mrs. Stillwell's assertions, might be supposed from the manner White has quoted them, to be her written statement of facts, gained from her personal knowledge of the circumstances; but Mrs. S. affirmed in presence of Mr. Whittlesey, that she had signed no paper for Dr. White, and would never again sign any paper, as she had once lost her all by so doing. The following statements made by her to me since White published, in presence of Mr. C.C. Whittlesey and committed to writing by him, will further enable readers to decide what credit is to be attached to whatever White has published in his pamphlet. Mrs. Stillwell, says: "that she saw Dr. Adreon at Mrs. Dugan's more than fifty times; never *had any conversation with him that she recollects*; most of what she knows, was from what Mrs. Dugan said; did not know that Dr. A. neglected Mrs. Dugan. Mrs. Dugan wished us to send for Dr. White. She (Mrs. Dugan) said that Dr. A. told her she would never get well; Dr. A. used to come and see Mrs. D., he did not talk much, would examine her and leave; good many physicians came to visit Mrs. D.; do not know that Dr. A. told Mrs. D. that she would be better with her children; never heard Dr. A. advise Mrs. D. to leave the city; Mrs. Dugan told me, that Dr. Adreon told her, that she would be better with her children, that she would be more quiet, and less irritated."

It will be seen from the foregoing, that White has merely held conversations with the witnesses he pretends to quote, and that he has put whatever perverted construction would suit him, on what they have said. They know nothing from positive knowledge, that goes to substantiate any charge he has brought against me; all they know is but detached portions of information given them six years ago by Mary Dugan.

On page 45, White says, (in contradiction of my assertion that I never sought any testimony against him, or others, in the Dugan controversy,) "that C. Zoller, a worthy German, asserted in presence of ———, that Dr. Adreon called repeatedly to see him, for the purpose of eliciting testimony in the Dugan case." This is grossly false; I have repeatedly seen, and spoken with Zoller, at his stall in the market—have purchased of him, but that I ever



called as above asserted, is, I repeat, false. I have had but *one* conversation with him, and I am positive only one in which Mrs. Dugan's name occurred. The following are the facts of the only interview between Z. and myself on the subject, and it occurred before the trial, and not since, as would have to be the case were the assertion correct, to which my contradiction above referred to was an answer.

"I was present when Dr. Adreon asked Mr. Zoller if he told Dr. White that he (Dr. A.) had endeavored to obtain testimony of him, (Zoller,) against either Dr. White or Dr. Knox, in the case of Mrs. Dugan? To which Zoller replied in the negative. Zoller remarked, that he had lived in the same house with Mrs. Dugan, and that he did not think her a good woman. Zoller said, that Dr. Adreon had only one conversation with him about her, and remarked to him (Z.) that Mrs. Dugan had troubled him with a suit by way of recompense for the services he had rendered her. Zoller said that Dr. White asked him to call at his office, but he declined doing so. Signed, ROBERT M. JENNINGS."

"January 22d, 1847."

So it appears, that White elicits a fact from the German, namely, that I had spoken with him, exaggerates it, and attaches his own false inferences to suit his purpose.

I will not weary myself, or readers, with the useless task of sifting or refuting the rest of the testimony White uses in his pamphlet. It bears on the same points as that which I have already exposed. The witnesses are not to be found by reference to the directory, or by private inquiry; and what they testify is not material, as they merely state what Mrs. Dugan has told them, and that in such qualifying terms, as indicate that their recollections of the matters are very vague indeed. That these witnesses make representations of what Mrs. Dugan stated in 1840, differing with, and contradictory of, what she then told Drs. Beaumont, Brown, Carpenter, Sykes, Reyburn, and myself, only proves, (if statements really be as White represents them in his pamphlet,) that Mrs. D. varied in her representations. But as I have shown White has grossly falsified, and maliciously perverted statements, it is but fair to infer, that his entire pamphlet is made up of a tissue of knavery and mendacity, and that the witnesses I have not discussed, have had their relations perverted, to suit his malicious purposes. Drs. Beaumont, Brown, Carpenter, Sykes and Reyburn, avow having heard Mrs. Dugan detail the circumstances of her disease, in 1840, and their accounts substantially agree with my own. The parties quoted by White whom I have thought it unnecessary to remark upon, are not persons of repute or intelligence. They were probably those whose prejudices were raised against me by White's false reports of the nature of Mary Dugan's disease; a mob of gossips who joined in the clamor raised about the case in 1840, and whose tastes would lead them to join that side of the question where censoriousness and slander would



be best gratified. The standing of one party of such witnesses may be judged by a fact elicited on the trial of the suit of Mary Dugan against Drs. Beaumont and Adreon. Mrs. Waddingham, a witness for the prosecution, testified "that the patient (Mrs. Dugan) was a poor woman, occupying a garret room; her landlord threatened to turn her out of the house; witness became responsible for the rent, to prevent this, as Dr. Adreon said it would endanger her life to remove her." (*See published report of the trial.*) White informs us in his pamphlet, that it was of the Myer family, Mrs. Reinheimer being one of them, that Mrs. Dugan rented when ill in 1840. These very charitable parties, who are now censuring me for my neglect, were, it appears, actually prevented by my advice, turning the dying patient into the street. Such are White's remaining witnesses, and with such he would pretend to gainsay the sworn testimony of several reputable physicians. As an advocate he is welcome to all the honor such object, and such associations can bring him. I am sure there will be but one opinion of what credit he and they are entitled to.

In thus exposing the base character of the testimony White relied on to sustain him in his pamphlet, I have swept away all the evidence he has produced in the Dugan controversy, since he first opened the sluices of his abuse. He stands now, precisely where he started, namely, with Mary Dugan as his sole witness; she being the only one who pretends to make good his charges on personal knowledge. All other witnesses speak only by hearsay, from her. With whatever tales she may be asserted to have told others, I have nothing to do. It is no question of mine whether she told Mr. A., or Mrs. B., or Rev. Mr. C., or other persons, this story or that, it is only incumbent on me to show what she related to me, and to those believing and acting with me, and prove therefrom, that what I have stated there are good and sufficient grounds for believing. The veracity of my statements has been sustained by the concurrent testimony of Drs. Beaumont, Brown, Carpenter, Reyburn and Sykes." With such endorsers, I am ready and willing to stand judgment before any community; they are men of intelligence, of respectability, of higher standing than my assailants, and their assertions will be weighed by readers, unbiassed by the reckless falsification, ribaldry and slang of an incensed brawler.

I shall now take up each portion of White's pamphlet, which contains, as he avers, a falsehood on the part of those he assails. In order to make out the moderate number of 58 falsehoods, he reiterates the same charges, and to several numbers, in his frenzy, forgets to append any charge whatever, as to numbers 33, 39, &c. His witnesses also multiply by an imaginary process—like Falstaff's men in buckram, the assailants increase as the story progresses, and finally, what were two or three, become an imaginary forty. Thus, Mrs. Dugan related something six years ago to Mrs. A., Mrs. B., Revs. Messrs. C. and D., &c., therefore, all these parties are reckoned as cognizant of the truth of what Mrs. D. stated. Par-

ties who merely testify to the characters of witnesses, are also assumed as proving what these witnesses assert; on page 12, one Barbary Myers becomes two Barbaries, and thus, over and over again, by such knavish amplification, is an imaginary number of forty witnesses counted on page 16, as proving, what, when sifted, is discovered to be the mere assertion of Mary Dugan—all other parties speaking from her statement, and not of matters of which they had personal knowledge. A great many of the assertions charged as false, are put down by White to Dr. Reyburn, although in his testimony before the Court, Dr. R. made a distinction between those remarks made from personal observation, and those given on the information of others. Indeed, White's chief vengeance is levelled at Dr. Reyburn; he is bent on annihilating him in particular. Yet Dr. R. stated on the trial, that he did not visit Mrs. Dugan until June, 1840, several weeks after the commencement of her disease, and that whatever he stated as occurring before that time, was on the representation of Mrs. Dugan and myself; she concurring in the correctness of what I stated before her. This explanation by Dr. R., was given in the very commencement of his testimony, as the published report of the trial, and counsel's notes of the testimony prove; and must have been plainly understood by White, for he was earnestly attentive to Dr. R.'s examination.

Statements numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, in White's pamphlet, and charged as false, relate to Mrs. Dugan's representations of the unauthorized intrusion of White into her case, &c. I will not dwell with seriousness on these numbers, they are unworthy of a grave remark. Whether Mrs. D. did or did not send for Dr. White, and has or has not misrepresented him and others, I do not pretend to decide. But that she told me, that he and his companion came solely on the authority of one who had no right to intrude them on my patient, and sought to have me ejected; and further, that her confidence in me was unshaken until they interfered, I do avow; and that the representation made of their conduct was also given by Mrs. D. to Drs. Brown, Beaumont, Carpenter, Reyburn and Sykes, I also affirm, and refer to those gentleman for the truth of it. They have already testified on this point. I will now only occupy my page with an extract from a letter to me from one of them, Dr. Sykes, which reads thus: "In relation to the part Drs. White and Knox and others had in getting or endeavoring to get you discharged or dismissed from your attendance on Mrs. Dugan, I declare I heard it from herself—she stated it again and again, and it made a strong impression on me as most unwarrantable (if true) on their part, and the idea promulgated then and since of your having *cut a gut*, was as disingenuous as it was disgraceful and utterly untrue, and that you did your duty most entirely from the period when you first asked my advice until I ceased my attendance."

That the remarks of Dr. Reyburn, on this conduct of Drs. White

and Knox, were brought before the public with names attached, is due to White alone. So far as Dr. R.'s intentions went, he never sought to carry his strictures beyond the members of the Medical Society, before which body he first read his paper, and where such conduct was a proper subject of remark, and where, no doubt, due *amende* would be given, whenever explanations authorized it. At White's instance, as would appear from his "Remarks," Dr. R.'s paper was brought into court on the trial, and by the counsel for the prosecution, urged as testimony in the suit against me.

No. 5 of White's list charges Dr. Reyburn with falsely reporting that Mrs. Dugan's side was cured before she left St. Louis in 1840. Be this true or false, it is not chargeable on Dr. R. White has carefully excluded from quotation any qualifying or explanatory passages given in Dr. R.'s testimony, from which this false charge is carefully detached for malicious use. This statement Dr. R. made on my authority, and with me it was an inference drawn from the woman's conduct, for I expressly told her she would not be able to travel until the ulcer in her groin had healed. Dr. R. explained to the court (see published report of trial, May No., 1846, St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, page 558,) that he stated that she was cured on my authority. Mrs. Bardo swore that her mother's side broke out before she reached her house, up Mo. river. How could it have broken out if it had not healed? Mrs. Robinson's statement on a previous page, shows the ulcer had closed. The only statement made by Dr. R., of his own knowledge on this point, is, that when he visited Mrs. D., in June, 1840, "the diseased parts were nearly healed; all that remained (of the previous ulceration) was a small fistulous canal, about the size of a quill, communicating with the intestines," and there is no testimony calling this in question.

No. 6 of White's category takes up the position to deny it, "that the material details of Mrs. Dugan's affidavit were not confirmed by any physician who visited her in 1840," &c. Now, the affidavit makes out a clear and indisputable case of hernia, without any symptoms that would obscure it. White swore he could not say positively her disease was hernia, but infers it was. If the affidavit were true, he could speak positively, for he must have heard such account from the patient in 1840. The counsel's notes of Dr. Knox's testimony reads—"I (Dr. K.) can't say she had hernia,—but she now has hernia." Neither of these witnesses testified to any details of the case, as heard from the patient herself. Dr. Mullowny, who visited the patient the day I was first called to her, writes, that "the climate exciting cause, or *some local phenomenon (!!!)* had made a great difference in the disease, as it is described by authors," and "from some facts and further conversation," he was of the impression it was hernia. We have nothing from Dr. McCabe to corroborate the details of this affidavit. We have only his opinion, (unexplained by the circumstances on which it rested,) that the disease was hernia, and that dissection would prove it; but does he say it was a clear and incontestible case of hernia, by the woman's own description?



No: he calls on dissection as the only means of solving the doubt. I will venture to say, that Dr. McCabe, while holding this opinion, will admit that Mary Dugan's case was of such obscure character as would create honest difference of opinion among medical men, without forfeiture of character for knowledge or skill on either side. Dr. McCabe's opinion was formed at my request; I had nothing to conceal, so invited every physician whose opinion I would value in an obscure case of disease. I also invited Drs. H. Lane, M. Martin, Campbell, and others, with the honest desire to explain a medical obscurity. The fact of physicians of acknowledged skill differing in opinion of the nature of the case, is evidence that its character could not be clearly defined.

Nos. 17, 18, and 19, of White's catalogue, also concern this precious affidavit. On the first seven pages of Dr. Reyburn's "Supplement to the July No. of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal," in reply to White's first "remarks," is a clear exposition of the falsehoods of this affidavit, made up by comparing its details with the sworn testimony of many physicians. White, on his *ipse dixit* alone, denies Dr. R.'s positions; but bold denial will not pass for proofs. He must show the quotations of the testimony to be false, their applications to be erroneous, their meaning to have been misunderstood, or the general conclusions of the argument to be unsound, before he can sweep away Dr. R.'s refutation. Slurring over facts and sound reasoning will not supersede argument. Drs. Pope, Carr Lane, J. B. Johnson, R. & C. Stevens, McDowell, &c., testified to there being no hernia in Mrs. Dugan's case, when they examined her in 1844, but her affidavit declares she "could have brought witnesses to prove she had hernia seven years previous to the operation, (1840,) and which (hernia) still exists to this day," (1846,) and must have existed, by her own account, in 1844. Dr. Sykes swore positively that she had not hernia; that he examined her (1840) minutely for it. Dr. Carpenter testified that he was "convinced, from her own statement, (in 1840,) that she had not hernia." Drs. Beaumont, Brown, and Reyburn confirm this fact. Does White suppose he can invalidate the testimony of these gentlemen, by the bold, reckless swearing of his plastic tool? Does he imagine this community will hold her guiltless, and them perjured? You cannot take the testimony of these gentlemen, and believe otherwise than that M. Dugan has been guilty of voluntary, gratuitous perjury. These physicians avow, in substance, that they heard from her lips, in 1840, a totally different statement from that in her affidavit. Now, how are readers to decide in the case? On the one side, there is an unscrupulous, vindictive foe, gratuitously swearing for his malicious purposes, a wanton, vicious, ignorant, degraded beggar. On the other, there is cultivated intelligence, memories practised in the retention of professional facts, and a respectability and standing that the assailant has never yet reached, giving testimony under the well understood, solemn requirements of the judicial oath.

No. 26 takes up the opinion of Dr. Reyburn, that this affidavit

bears falsehood on its face ; and No. 23 refers to the contradictions of it by White and Mrs. Bardo. What I have already stated confirms these positions. It is true, the contradiction of White is constructive rather than positive. He concurs in none of its details of fact, and where his opinion would necessarily be called up, and go to confirm the statements in the affidavit, he avoids giving it. Thus, he avoids giving his opinion whether the present hernia be the same that existed in 1840, as M. Dugan's affidavit declares. Mrs. Bardo swore "there was no lump on her mother's side, after the operation, like what there was before," thus bluntly contradicting her mother. The fact that none of the medical parties asserting hernia, attest whether it was inguinal or femoral, is proof of the obscure character of the case and the inaccuracy of their examination. On this point there could not be the shadow of doubt, if the late "EXTRA" account by Dr. Knox were true, for *that statement makes out that Mrs. Dugan must have had inguinal hernia in 1840.* Neither White nor Knox distinguished, in their testimony in court, whether it was inguinal or femoral hernia that the patient might have had in 1840. Mrs. Dugan, White proves, *now has femoral hernia*, and her affidavit *makes out*, as I have shown, "*that the hernia of 1840 still exists to this day.*" How are these contradictions to be reconciled ?

No. 10 of White's category refers to the statements in the letter of Thomas S. and Ann Cox, which I pronounced false and malicious. In order to establish the good character of these "plastic witnesses," White adopts a very shallow fraud, which is exposed by the following notes from the parties to whom he refers his readers.

"I hereby certify, that, some time last fall, Dr. White called on me to know if I was acquainted with Mr. Thomas Cox. I told him I was ; that he was a member in good standing, in the Free Presbyterian Church, of which I was a member, and subscribed my name to a recommendation of his character to that purport. Since that time, I have had an interview with Dr. White, and ascertained that the Thomas Cox that I knew, was not the man that Dr. White described to me, and whom I intended to recommend.

St. Louis, Feb. 23, 1847.

JOSHUA TUCKER."

"I was of the same opinion that Mr. Tucker entertained at the time concerning Mr. Thomas Cox, and I supposed him to be the gentleman now acting as founder at the Iron Mountain Company's works, in St. Francis Co., and therefore endorsed Mr. Tucker's statement for Dr. White.

C. WM. LIGHTNER."

*Dear Sir :—*In answer to your inquiry, as to the first name of Mr. Cox, now acting in capacity of blower or founder for the American Iron Mountain Co., I certify that, from letters now in my possession, as well as from Mr. Cox personally, his first name is 'Thomas, and has no middle name. So far as I know, always signs his name *Thomas Cox.*

Feb. 26, 1847.

Respectfully,

JAS. HARRISON.

Dr. S. W. Adreon, Present.

So much for Mr. Cox, and his friend White's idea of what consti-

tutes good character. It appears White's Mr. Cox is still somebody unknown, and, as I now prove, unworthy of belief.

Thomas S. Cox, and Ann his wife, were examined on the trial, as witnesses for Mary Dugan, yet did not deliver themselves of those relevant facts which they since have thought proper to furnish to White in letter. They were sworn to tell the whole truth ; but no matter, they did not do so, that is if their letter be true. Mary Dugan swears in her affidavit that it was *in person* I told her to leave the city, *at the same time giving her medicine* to take with her, saying I had seen one of the officers of the boat, &c., implying I had paid for her passage, being anxious to get rid of her. Thomas S. Cox, however, two weeks after M. Dugan, had sworn to a different statement of the facts, has to remind her that, to his certain knowledge, it was *by letter* I advised to go above, and the boat she should take, saying I had settled for her passage, &c. ; and the said truthful Thomas remembers that her son it was who came to my office for medicine, not I that gave it in person to Mrs. D., and the son forthwith goeth and swears he came to my office, &c. Now, which of these statements is true ? Was it by letter or in person I urged her to hide herself ? What was the use of me writing to M. Dugan, when I was still visiting her, and could have therefore more effectually, in person, urged my patient to leave town ? Furthermore, I was under no obligation to attend her, so could have ceased visiting whenever I felt so disposed, without sending the patient away to rid myself of responsibility. Mrs. Cox, too, distinctly recollects all about my letter, yet, when she was questioned in court, as to what county she had resided in, she could not tell. She knew she lived in Portland, a small village of a few houses on the Mo. river ; yet, so ignorant was this memorable witness, that she did not know it was in Callaway County, a fact probably known to every farmer's wife in the county, save Mr. Cox's. *Query* : Can she read ? But the clear-headed truthfulness of these two witnesses is further shown on comparison of their several testimonies on the trial.

The existence of the letter from me to Mrs. Dugan is asserted by the Coxes alone. Mrs. Dugan herself does not assert it, but gives, as I have said, a different account of the circumstances named in the letter. The Reinhimer family say they did not see the letter, nor did Mrs. Stillwell ; she only heard from Mrs. Dugan that I advised her to go. Those who attest the truth of the Coxes' statement qualify their attestation by saying, "it is true in all its material facts," at any rate. Pray, what facts in it are not material ? and how perfect the recollection, how reliable that attestation must be, which has thus to qualify admissions to a statement containing, at most, but four or five facts ? Mrs. Cox is competent, according to White, to remember minute details of the events of 1840, yet he could not answer to a material medical fact then occurring, "it was so long ago." Mrs. Cox swore she came down to St. Louis in the Spring of 1840, but "don't know what month." Her husband testified they came down in May. Mrs. C. testified "she thinks it was



Summer when Dr. Adreon was called in" to Mrs. Dugan, and that "she was very low when Dr. A. was called in," implying, of course, that she was there, at Mrs. Dugan's, at that time. Now, I was called in to Mrs. Dugan in April, the month before the Coxes removed here from the Missouri river, therefore Mrs. Cox could know nothing of what then occurred, as she was not in the city, though she swears to the contrary. Now, what is such testimony and such witnesses worth? On reference to the counsel's notes, and published report of the trial of Dugan *vs.* Beaumont and Adreon, the foregoing will be found as I have stated it, and the testimony, letters, &c., of the Coxes, Dugans, and Whites, show that they are recklessly bent on making and publishing any malicious statement, no matter how false, that would cover the disgrace and gratify the malice of their principal.

And now a few words in relation to Mrs. Dugan's leaving town. I have before me Mr. F. E. Robinson's statement, that Linsay Burke, brother-in-law of Mrs. Dugan, left money with him to pay her passage up the river, which he gave to her at the time of her departure, so I had no occasion to see the officers of any boat, pay her passage, &c. The statements of the Coxes, I repeat, are false and malicious. The last two or three weeks I attended Mrs. D., she urged me to consent to her removal up the Missouri river, among her relatives, saying she would there be less dependent, better attended to, and she thought the change of air would be beneficial to her. I invariably told her she should not go until the ulceration was healed. At this period she only required a visit every second or third day. In an interval between my visits, she left town, as I subsequently learned on calling at her dwelling to prescribe for her. At my last visit, the ulceration was nearly closed, and I then inferred the contingency upon which I was to have consented to her departure had occurred, namely: that she was cured, and so reported her when asked by Dr. Reyburn. Her extreme anxiety to be with her relatives, and her very destitute condition here, (for she had been subsisting for many months on charity) was the sole cause of her leaving the city.

Nos. 7 and 15, concern my assertion, that I did not neglect the patient. The only person asserting that I did, is Mary Dugan—other parties state they only heard it of her. Her affidavit declares that "Dr. Adreon and *others*, my attending physicians, having immediately after the operation on my side, whereby my bowels were cut, abandoned me for three days, and, as I thought, left me to die." I appeal to those gentlemen who visited the patient with me, whether, at that time, there was any such charge as neglect made against me by M. Dugan. Dr. Sykes testified, that he visited the patient the day after my operation, (p. 55., report of trial,) so here is testimony on oath to contradict the affidavit. If her statements on this point be true, how did it occur that, on my first visit after White and Knox had interfered, I was not forbidden to visit any more? They had left, promising to call again, and I must have forfeited the

patient's confidence, as well as have incurred her greatest displeasure, by my asserted neglect and abuse, yet they were ejected, and I retained in the case. How is this to be accounted for? The fact is, neglect was not then charged on me at all. The real state of the case was, that Mr. Light, deciding the case to be hernia, and that I had mistaken its nature, in the unnecessary excess of his zeal and indignation, called in White and Knox to verify his opinions, and treat the case correctly. Then it was this party raised doubt in the patient's mind of the nature of her disease, and excited her extreme alarm. It is true, I did not think my patient would recover, still I continued in attendance, and there was not the shadow of justification for their conduct, as my having called in a consultation to the case shows my desire to do even more than mere professional duty to the patient. In the whole course of her illness, in the several statements she made, at different times of the circumstances of her case, to Drs. Beaumont, Brown, Carpenter, Sykes, and Reyburn, Mary Dugan never once charged me with neglect, nor admitted that it was by her authority White and Knox were called in. She invariably represented their visit, as made alone, on Mr. Light's authority, to convince her of my error and ignorance. To the gentlemen I have named, I refer for the truth of what I here state;—they have already attested my account, and will do so again.

Nos. 11, 12, 29, 43, concern the same fact, for White scatters and repeats his charges to stretch his catalogue. It concerns the charge, whether White instigated, or aided, or abetted, the prosecution of Mary Dugan *vs.* Beaumont and Adreon. Dr. Reyburn has stated in his pamphlet his grounds of conviction of the fact. Were not the many physicians specially invited to see the case by White, so invited to be subsequently made use of as witnesses? Were not some of them inveigled by him into the case, and when they found he was but holding an inquisition over my presumed professional sins, did they not indignantly leave the house? The testimony on the trial proves this. White pretends that he asked the counsel of some two or three of the physicians, as to what might be done for the woman's relief. But does this show that all were invited for that purpose? No: the knave was so much the dupe of his own art, as to attempt to cover his real object by shallow subterfuge. Did he ask Drs. Johnson, Pope, Shore, Simmons, Chase, McPheeters, Henry, &c. &c., to examine the case with a view to prescribe for it? Does not some of their testimony show, that when they found themselves in the case, they evidently wished to have as little to do with it as possible? Some of them admit in substance in their evidence, that they examined it, but carelessly. Will White charge that these gentlemen would have been thus negligent had their charity and skill been alone called upon? But I now distinctly charge, that the suit never would have been entered, were it not for White's agency. It was selectedly levelled against the two, who, of all others, he has been bitterest against in his profes-

sional career, and one principal (Dr. Sykes) whom White has attempted to conciliate, was more responsible in the case, had more to do with it at the period of its asserted maltreatment, than Dr. Beaumont; yet he was specially left out of the prosecution, as if in the vain hope that the partnership difficulties between him and Dr. B. might prejudice his testimony against us. Dr. Reyburn, in his pamphlet, stated, on my information, that White called on a legal firm, and solicited them to take the case of Dugan against Beaumont and Adreon. That firm was Crocket & Briggs. I regret having to bring these gentlemen's names into this controversy, under such circumstances, but as the information was given me by the partner, without any injunction then of secrecy, I felt authorized to speak of it. I had no thought at the time, that White would have had the effrontery to deny what he knew was substantially true, and when he must have known the firm referred to by Dr. R. On calling on Mr. Briggs in relation to the fact, he referred me to his senior partner, Mr. Crocket, and the following is, I believe, an accurate statement of the conversation on the matter, held between Mr. C. and myself a short time after the appearance of White's last pamphlet. Mr. Crocket said, that "Dr. White had called upon him, stating, that Mrs. Dugan, who was at that time up the river, was expected down, that he expected when she arrived she would institute suit against Adreon and Beaumont, and in the event of her doing so, he (White) would recommend him." He (Mr. C.) "did not tell White whether he would engage in the suit or not. Dr. White has called on him, (Mr. C.) and he repeated this same statement to him," and Mr. C. further said that "he had spoken about this matter so often that he supposed many persons knew it," and he did not authorize, nor yet forbid me using his information. It will be remembered, that White was particularly wrathful at the imputation of his leaguings with the prosecutrix being surmised from the fact of his immediate attendance on her at her return, and denies knowing anything about her during her absence, and even brings testimony to prove, that she did not know he was in St. Louis, until informed by one of her family. How did he know that she was returning, and with the object of suing? How came he to be acting as the honored agent and adviser of the prosecutrix, if he were not in communication with her? These circumstances are in favor of the probability of his having written, urging her to come, else how came he to possess the information he gave Mr. Crockett? From White's paper you would suppose he could not surmise what legal firm was alluded to in Dr. Reyburn's statement; but he can no longer fall back on his voluntary ignorance, and I challenge the production of an authoritative denial by Mr. Crocket, of the fact, that White did call on him to accept the suit.

There is in White's pamphlet, a letter in reference to this last topic from Mr. Murdoch, in which the latter attempts, on assump-



tions, to give a different version to the matter referred to in Dr. Carpenter's letter, published by Dr. Reyburn. The difference between the two versions (Dr. C.'s and Mr. M.'s) is trivial; Dr. Carpenter still asserts the correctness of what he stated on the subject, and quotes Dr. Sykes as confirming his facts, Mr. M. to the contrary, notwithstanding.

No. 13, of White's category, attempts to deny that Dr. Reyburn took notes of Mary Dugan's case "in its earliest stage." This part of White's paper, is as some other parts are, namely, mere quibbling on words, or an attempt to apply testimony that does not cover the facts disputed. Certainly the first two or three months of a disease of it is asserted seven years subsequent duration, may be considered its earliest stage. White's assertion that Dr. Sykes denies that any notes of the case were taken at all, is too absurd to be noticed. I am informed by Dr. Reyburn that Dr. Sykes states, that all he ever said on the subject was, that so far as he knew, neither Beaumont nor Adreon took notes. Dr. Sykes was totally incompetent to know whether Dr. R. did or did not take notes. How could he tell what another physician was doing when he was not present? Dr. Sykes never visited the patient at the same time with Dr. R., consequently could not affirm or deny his taking notes; and Dr. R. explains in his pamphlet, when, where, and how, these notes originated, and of which neither Dr. S. nor Dr. Beaumont nor myself knew anything, until his paper was read (or to prevent caviling, I should say about to be read) before the Medical Society of Missouri. The accounts of the case by Drs. Sykes and Reyburn substantially agree with each other. In one single fact, Dr. Sykes insists that Dr. R.'s meaning is at variance with his, while Dr. R. insists Dr. S. misapprehends his words. When Doctors differ who shall decide? White's assertion that Dr. Sykes repeatedly told Dr. R. that his report of the case was incorrect in almost every particular, is, I am authorized to say by Dr. R., a gross misrepresentation. Dr. S. never called in question the correctness of the report, except in the one point referred to, and out of this, in part, grew the dispute between them, which resulted in their estrangement, and this may account for Dr. S. being quoted by White in contradiction of Dr. R.

It is a little remarkable, that the only witness for the prosecution, (Mrs. Waddingham) who testified to the date of my operation on Mrs. Dugan, places it on Monday—the very day of the week corresponding to April 27th, 1840—the day named in Dr. Reyburn's paper as that on which I operated. Even if the date varied a day or two from the exact time, it is of little consequence, as the successive details of the symptoms, could not be shown to be false from so trivial an error as that of a date.

White, in Nos. 11, 31, 32, 33, is wrathful and abusive, at the charge of his never having had the case of Mrs. Dugan until 1844. It is evident that Dr. Reyburn, in the passages referred to in the above numbers, founded his belief on the representations of Mary

Dugan, and discusses the question disputed, according to the rules regulating intercourse among professional gentlemen. By the understood courtesy of the profession, White's interference in the case was unwarrantable, and the use he made of his opportunity, vindictive and dishonorable. Mrs. Dugan represented that she did not call in White, and by professional rules, he had not the case. He sought to get it, thought he had it, paid one visit promising to call again, and by his showing, I was to be rejected as medical attendant, and he was to supercede me, as I had mistaken and maltreated the case, &c.; but lo and behold! at my next visit, the promised ejection does not take place, but he is cast aside. I found the same dressings continued at my next visit, after White's interference in the case, that I had ordered previously; no steps had been taken for the patient's relief, so far as I could learn. White merely made what he deemed the exhibition of my want of skill, and by the showing of himself and Knox, was to have called again, but never showed his face to the patient until after her return in 1844. It does not appear either from White's first publication, or from the report of the testimony on the trial, (the only sources, save that I have mentioned, from which Dr. Reyburn could have obtained information on this point,) that White prescribed at that time for Mrs. Dugan.

No. 16, concerns Drs. Henry and Trudeau. White is still anxious to associate these gentlemen with him, in the charge of indecorous conduct in the Dugan case. I have already made the amend to them and need not repeat it. I will here explain, that by White's "associates" in the case, I mean those who so indecently sought to slander the medical attendants of the patient, by condemning them without being sure their representations were correct—I mean the intimates of the Dugans who joined White in his slanders, in 1840—the gossips of the neighborhood—partisans and associates of their worthy brother. Dr. Henry's letter, published in "White's Remarks," exposes the falsehood by which he was drawn into visiting the case. That Dr. H. would not have gone, had he not been led to suppose, by some such misrepresentation, that it was by good motive and right he was invited, I do not doubt.

No. 21, concerns the date of Dr. Mullowny's diploma. The following will show Dr. Reyburn's statement on this point to be given from record:

"I hereby certify, that on page 88, of the Record Book of the Medical Society of Missouri, Dr. S. D. Mullowny's diploma from the Jefferson Medical College, is recorded by Dr. W. B. Gilded, then Secretary of the Society, as bearing date 1841.

J. W. HALL, M.D.,

President Medical Society of Missouri."

We have nothing to oppose this but White's assertion, that the date of the diploma is given earlier in some other record. Dr. Reyburn used the fact, to show that Dr. M.'s prejudices would be

in favor of White, (being W.'s student,) hence his statements, if at variance with the latter's, would be the stronger testimony against him. This would certainly be even more the case, were he his partner, having been his student; so White gains nothing, were his contradiction even true.

No. 22, refers to Dr. Mullowny's letter, which for White has not yet done him his worst. White's attempt to ridicule Dr. R.'s use of Dr. M.'s statement is absurd; but it was his only way to treat the difficulty, for get out of it he could not. Every word of Dr. M.'s letter confirms Dr. R.'s and my own views of the case. From this letter, it appears White was sent for by Mrs. Dugan the very day I was first called in, and Dr. Mullowny (being then his student or partner) went, accompanied *by another physician*, (White, it may be presumed, else why is his name and testimony not given.) Dr. M. reports the symptoms of the woman substantially as described by me, the first day I saw her. (*See Dr. Reyburn's report of M. Dugan's case in the published report of the trial, p. 501 and Dr. M.'s letter.*) From the symptoms and "further conversation," Dr. M. "was of the impression it was hernia." It does not clearly appear that Dr. M. made any close examination of the state of the groin, further than to say, that "the climate, exciting cause, or some local phenomena, *had made a great difference in the disease*, (he assuming it to be hernia,) as it is described by authors," &c. Now, were the tumor as "large as a tea-cup;" were it as clear and unmistakable a case of hernia as Mary Dugan's affidavit would make it appear, Dr. M. would have no hesitation in verifying all Mrs. Dugan swears to, but when he descends to particulars, lo, he confirms my account of the disease, and acknowledges it was obscured by some local phenomena, Mary Dugan's affidavit to the contrary, notwithstanding.

But, to return to the letter: White was sent for to attend M. Dugan—he refused to do it, and why did he so refuse? Why did he not go, and "thereby add another item to the numerous charities" Mr. Light knows him to have performed? With all the due respect and esteem Mr. L. may have for his worthy friend, will he, can he, suggest any reason for his not going, other than that he knew that Mrs. D. could not pay for attendance?—which circumstance every thing around her foretold. To use White's own words, did not "duty and humanity as loudly call on him" then, as afterwards? But he left her to my dubious benevolence for weeks after, when an inquisition asserted I had grossly maltreated, abused, ruined the poor patient. Then it was, when Mrs. Dugan swears *she* called on him by letter, and Mr. Light and Mr. Tabor affirm, that not Mrs. D., but Mr. L. called on him by writing, then it was, his sleeping charity was aroused, and he would take the case under his benevolent care, to gloat over my supposed errors and publish them to the world. Was it not to keep up his credit with Mr. L. for cheap benevolence, that he then would have attended? and had not his charity some connection with the revenge he owed Dr. Beaumont, (for he, it was supposed, was attending with me,) for,



some time previously refusing to acknowledge him as a professional gentleman, or meet him in consultation. One short year before this, at his own solicitation, White had met Dr. B. at my office, to arrange difficulties between them, and the hand he sought to lick spurned him as too degraded and base to trust as an associate. For this he owed Dr. B. no love. The well known vindictiveness of White's nature, the undying malice of this most virtuous, most charitable man, will afford a much more ready solution of these moral problems, than any supposition of charitable intention, on his part. Dr. Mulloony states in his letter, that the woman had small pulse, cool extremities, hippocratic face, general symptoms of severe colic, &c., and, according to his account, must have suffered under unrelieved strangulated hernia, for two or three weeks afterwards. Wonderful, indeed! What a monument of skill I am, to save her after these certain signs of approaching death. Certainly I can well say that "the climate, exciting cause, or some local phenomena *had* made a great difference in the disease as it is described by authors within my reach." With Domine Sampson, I am compelled to exclaim, "prodigious!!!" All these circumstances are distinctly stated in the letter; all are strong proofs of the truth of what White has been striving to contradict, yet, in his short-sighted malignancy, he brings all forward, giving me the strongest evidence in my own favor, and against himself.

No. 23, of White's list, states that Dr. Reyburn had conveniently forgotten to show the contradictions between Mrs. Dugan's, Mrs. Bardo's, and White's statements. Mrs. Dugan makes out her disease in 1840 to have been a clear indisputable case of hernia. White could not say positively she had hernia, only infers she had. If he had heard such statement of her case in 1840, as that she now gives, he could speak positively as to its nature. Mrs. Dugan declares the hernia which existed in 1840, "still exists to this day." White, if he believed this, would have confirmed it on the witness stand, but he avoided touching the question. Mrs. Bardo swore her mother's "side had broken out before she arrived at her house, up the Missouri river," and that "there was no lump on her mother's side, after the operation, like what there was before," her mother's affidavit to the contrary, notwithstanding. By Knox's late "Extra" account, if M. Dugan had hernia in 1840, it must have been *inguinal*. White testified to her having *femoral* hernia now, which latter is clearly shown in Dr. Syke's and Dr. Reyburn's papers to be a necessary consequence of the perforative ulceration of the bowels under which they believe she suffered in 1840. This femoral hernia, now present, is proven by the testimony of Drs. Moore, C. & R. Stevens, J. B. Johnson, C. Lane, McDowell, Pope, &c., and by the statements of Drs. Chase, Stith, &c., to be of recent origin, as it did not exist when some of them carefully examined the patient for hernia, in 1844, and did present itself subsequently in 1846, when others of them examined her. If there be not gross contradiction here, of each other by the three above named parties, I do not know what contradiction means.

No. 24, is a detached quotation (purposely garbled by White) from Dr. Reyburn's pamphlet, which, when fairly quoted, is not to be refuted by the assumptions adplied to it by White. It should read, "*It will be observed in the report of the trial, that among all the physicians examined, who had been taken to see the patient at various times, not one corroborated the testimony of any of the witnesses for the prosecution; although the greater portion of these gentlemen were invited to see the case by the plaintiffs medico-legal adviser.*" Dr. R. here evidently refers to Drs. Moore, McDowell, Pope, Stevens, J. B. Johnson, and Carr Lane, who were specially invited to the case by White, in order that their views might be colored, and their testimony duly prepared for the benefit of the prosecution. Their testimony sustains the correctness of Dr. R.'s remarks, as may be seen by previous quotations herein used, and by reference to the report of the trial.

No. 25, is an individual opinion, hardly requiring remark. Dr. McPheeters's editorial—the counsel's remarks on the trial, may be taken as an index of the general opinion on the subject; and White's chafing at the above, his seeking, by unscrupulous falsification and abuse, to turn the current of opinion, and avoid the odium he knew he had incurred, affords strong conviction of the truth of the opinion.

Nos. 27 and 44, of White's category, refer to the same report. One of the quotations purposely garbled by White, should read—"White's complaint that the report of the trial was garbled and incorrect, was founded on one or two trivial errors." This is strictly true—White, though he examined MSS. notes of the testimony of the trial, could find but one single error in the report to harp upon; even in his second publication he can bring forward no additional corrections. Dr. Reyburn is not responsible for any imperfections in the report, as he stated in his pamphlet what were the materials from which the editor requested him to make it, and that he had made it as correct as the nature of that matter would permit. Dr. R. informs me, that Dr. J. B. Johnson stated to him that White's use of his name, in reference to this question, was unauthorized. Dr. J. made no complaint to Dr. R. of his testimony being misreported, a single word only being misprinted. White would convey the impression, that other witnesses complained of the report of the testimony being imperfect. Drs. Stevens, Lane, &c., whom he quotes, I am assured, never complained to Dr. R. of the report, and how could Dr. R. know what he penned was not correct, as White malignantly and falsely asserts, if they did not do so? As these assertions come forth on the credit of White alone, they are not worth further notice. In this matter he has no doubt done as he has in other parts of his pamphlet, namely, used bold falsehood, or the misrepresentations of gossiping caves-droppers. Dr. Trudeau, he asserts, (p. 17,) told him that a certain part of his testimony *was suppressed*. I have examined counsel's notes of the testimony and find Dr. Reyburn's transcription of Dr. T.'s testi-

mony to be correct. The particular sentence of Dr. T.'s evidence, referred to, is recorded in Mr. Whittlesey's notes, thus — "had conversation with Dr. Beaumont, and he said it had been operated upon, and had it not been it would have opened itself." This refers to my operation on the inguinal tumor, and is similarly altered in the other MSS. notes of the trial. The published report reads, "Dr. Beaumont told witness an operation had been performed, and if the tumor had not been opened, it would have opened itself." The expression attributed to Dr. T., by White, does not occur in the counsel's notes of his examination. The mere fact of Dr. Reyburn's testimony being given at greater length in the published report, than that of any other witness, and which seems to have awakened White's jealousy, wrath and abuse towards him, arises from the fact that counsel's notes give it in that increased degree over others. Dr. R. but adheres to his text in reporting his testimony—he read to the court ten or twelve pages of closely printed matter, and, in addition, underwent a long examination on the case.

No. 30, refers to my statement of the case, appended to Dr. Reyburn's pamphlet, covering the grounds of Mr. Light's assertions. Mr. Tabor and Mrs. Waddingham, in White's first publication, state what Mr. Light said and did in M. Dugan's case, in 1840, and all three are separately counted by W. among his forty witnesses, as testifying to what now appears Mr. L. himself merely heard from Mary Dugan, in 1840. Of the facts of the case, then, Mr. L. has little or no personal knowledge. He, as it appears by his letter, refreshed his recollection before writing, by referring to Mrs. Dugan's and Dr. White's statements, and qualifiedly endorsed the whole of them, even to the asserted attendance of Dr. Beaumont, being before he saw Mrs. D., which was proved on the trial not to be the case. He certainly refreshed himself at a very foul and truthless fount. Mr. Light implies that his opinion of the nature of M. Dugan's case, in 1840, is formed from acquaintance "with the doctrines contained in the books from the days of Hunter down to the present," an extent of research that Physic himself could not pretend to. And here we arrive at one source of the difficulties in the case. The "little learning" was "the dangerous thing," and on the strength of very narrowed pretensions, indeed, did Mr. L. set up his opinion of Mrs. D.'s disease, against Dr. Sykes' and my own. Had he adhered to the strict line of his duty—had he not been captiously censorious—had he appealed to me, as was his duty, for the facts, before he called in others, there would never have been difficulties in M. Dugan's case. But Mr. L., who probably had never heard of any disease similar in symptoms to hernia; who was not familiarized by practice with the means of distinguishing between surgical diseases, determines in his mind the case to be hernia, condemns Dr. Sykes' (but as he erroneously supposed, Dr. Beaumont's) and my diagnosis of the case, and called in White to rectify our errors. The entire argu-



ment of White amounts to just this—he brings forward the incompetent judgment of one, not a physician—the negative opinion of another, who acknowledged on oath that he knew nothing of tymphlo enteritis, (which disease the case might be,) and had never seen a case of perforation of the bowels, together with himself, to contradict the positive testimony of the most reputable physicians, whose opinions in the case were formed on a most minute examination made at a most favorable time, when the presence of hernia could with greatest certainty be diagnosticated. It is true he has also pretended to back his assertions by the falsified representations of some female visitors, but these, when sifted, are found not to aid his cause. And are the idle rumors of a neighborhood, excited by false censures, or the contradictory statements of a prostituted maligner, who exaggerates her sufferings that she may profit by the lie, and who used the most disgusting means to deceive physicians invited to examine her, last July,—is such testimony competent to refute that of a positive kind from reputable physicians? Such a suggestion, even, is an indication of the degraded feelings of its author, and proof that he but seeks, by artifice, to prejudice those against whom he is incensed.

No. 34, refers to the interview between myself and Mr. Light, in presence of Dr. Beaumont, and the late Wm. Smith, Esq. Mr. L. varies in his statement of the interview, from that I have given. The matter then must rest between Mr. L. and Dr. Beaumont and myself. It is not at all probable I would call on Mr. L., with a mutual friend, to explain my conduct to him, that I could and would do alone. That he did apologise I again aver, but even admitting that he did not, he owed it to me, as I must then have convinced him that I had good reasons for believing in the correctness of the course I had pursued in the case. Stiff-necked pride of opinion, however, seems as potent an element in other's moral nature, as it may be in my own.

No. 37, concerns the invitation given Dr. Simmons, to visit the case of M. Dugan, when I attended her in 1840. I explained, in reply to "Knox's Extra," that others than Dr. Reyburn understood Dr. S. on this point precisely as he did. The following note on the subject, I publish in justice to Dr. R., as Dr. Knox had not the fairness to do it:

"DR. F. KNOX: *Sir*—In reply to your note of yesterday, wherein you state, "Please inform me whether I ever asked you to visit Mrs. Dugan," I have to answer, you did not.

"As this inquiry is made, doubtless, to fortify yourself against certain remarks of Dr. Reyburn, in his reply to Dr. White, I must be permitted to add, that as you and Dr. W. were equally concerned in the case of Mary Dugan, Dr. R. might have honestly taken the impression that I had been invited by both you and Dr. W., without either he or I being chargeable with misrepresentation.

"Yours, Respectfully, R. P. SIMMONS.

"St. Louis, Sept. 16, '46."

No. 38, concerns Dr. J. B. Johnson's letter. White is enraged at Dr. Reyburn's opinion that the letter was cavalier, &c. Doctors will differ, and I think the reply of Dr. J. seems very like giving "the cold shoulder" to his correspondent. White, instead of publishing the correspondence, enumerates the lines in Dr. J.'s reply, and declares that it was *not cavalier*, but a warm, friendly, extensive letter of 12 lines, without the caption and complimentary conclusion. Dr. Johnson remarked to Dr. Reyburn, as well as to others, that his letter "was published as an extract, when, as well as he could recollect, every word it contained was quoted, except the commencement, 'Sir,' and the conclusion, 'Respectfully, your obedient servant.' " This statement Dr. J. will confirm at any time, and it is now explained (Dr. J. having since obtained a copy of the letter) that the portion omitted by White in his publication, is merely a repetition of the question to which Dr. J. replies. So, Dr. Reyburn's remarks on the subject are, I think, well borne out by facts.

White next raves in No. 40, at Dr. Reyburn's opinion, that he had published letters merely for the show of numbers and names. I am assured that White quotes many physicians, on a trivial point, in his publication, who neither side nor sympathise with him in his course, and he seems to forget that he used Judge Krum's, D. N. Hall's and Mr. Field's separate certificates, to correct a single word in his testimony, which Dr. Reyburn had corrected before he published. A correspondence with a Judge, is imposing in any dispute, and as no artifice could be spared by White, to give respectability to an essay, which, on its own merits alone, was grossly indecent in object, style, and materials, he solicits a certificate from the Judge, with the understanding on the part of his honor, that it was only wanted to satisfy his counsel. Judge Krum, I am informed, has, very properly, since White's publication appeared, refused to permit reference to his notes of the trial, saying, that he should have refused Dr. White that privilege, had he known his object to have been for publication; that he understood him to say, he merely wished his certificate for the satisfaction of his counsel.

Next, in Nos. 41 and 42, White procures some more names for exhibition, to prop his failing credit, by showing, that so far as the parties named could judge, he showed no partiality or undue interest on the trial, and did not act as prompter. That he did sit close to the counsel, and, I believe, suggest questions in relation to Dr. Reyburn's paper during his (Dr. R.'s) examination, I do aver; that that paper was brought into court at his instance, he confesses on page 63 of "White's Remark," (July No. St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal;) he was the only one who could have desired its production, as it was not to M. Dugan's interest to produce it. Mr. Murdoch's letter, published by White, himself, shows that the counsel depended on his information in bringing the suit. His agency and interest in the matter I have already shown, I need, therefore, say nothing further on this topic. The juror he refers to on page

29 (Mr. Lightcap) assured me that he is there misrepresented—he had no communication with White on the subject, and what he did say at the public lecture would not justify White's remarks.

Next in order, No. 45, appears a garbled sentence from Dr. Reyburn's pamphlet, which should read, "extra copies of the offensive number of the journal, which were indecently hawked and sold in the street, *it is presumable* as the private speculation of my venal assailant." It can be seen that the pride of the assailant is sorely touched by the suggestion of what Dr. R. merely presumed to be the case, and as a refutation of that presumption, he publishes Mr. Penn's note, which informs us who *paid* for the extra numbers, not however, who ordered and was responsible that they should be paid for. These facts Mr. Penn admitted to Dr. Reyburn, in presence of Dr. R. P. Chase, a few days after White's last pamphlet appeared. Dr. C. can be referred to in proof of this statement. Mr. P. stated "that *Mr. White* ordered the extra numbers, *Dr. White* being responsible for the payment; Mr. W., however, did not take them, and of course they became Dr. White's, per contract," who had to make some disposition of them, so then they were exposed for sale on Main street—he, of course, having no interest in them, oh no, not he, he never speculates in such filthy literature, he is above it, he only leaves it to his namesake. Well, of the houses that attempted to sell the extensive edition of Dr. White's Works, one paid the publisher for fifty copies, gross receipts if all were sold, \$12 50—the other was *charged* with thirty copies, amounting, at retail, to \$7 50—an extensive and profitable business truly. As Dr. Reyburn was glorified in those extra numbers, (which it is yet presumable were Dr. White's private collection for speculation, his proof to the contrary notwithstanding,) it was very natural that when he saw the Medical Journal, for the first time in its existence, hawked in the newspapers as for sale at a bookstore on Main street, that he should inquire for what object and by what authority it was done. The object was exposed in the advertisement itself, namely, the "journal contains a very caustic article from the pen of Thos. J. White," &c. It was for the more extended dissemination of his vituperation and slanders, then, that the book was exposed for sale—yet he had no interest in the "extra numbers," no, not he. Not then having that sense of decency, which would teach him to be ashamed of his Billingsgate essay, White was probably really proud of his first literary production, but since, being fully awakened to a sense of the degradation of his work, he is anxious to back out of as much connection with it as possible, and, therefore, lets his readers know that not he but others were *charged* with it.

No. 46, refers to the fact that Dr. McCabe returned White's letter unanswered. White publishes a note from Mr. Kelso, acknowledging that Dr. McCabe did hand back the letter without reply, merely stating to Mr. K., "that he had kept out of this difficulty thus far, and he would have nothing to do with it," &c. A little further on, as if forgetting this, White represents Dr. McCabe as giving the



very information to Dr. Pallen, which he had refused to him, thus violating his determination expressed to Mr. K., and treating White as contemptuously as he had done before. By Dr. Pallen's request, Dr. Reyburn, it appears, stated in his pamphlet, that he (Dr. P.) had forbidden White using Dr. McCabe's information, unless by his own express authority, and it was to obtain this authority White addressed Dr. McC., who refused, as above, to hold any communication with him. There is no indelicacy in here stating, what I know to be the fact, namely, that neither Dr. McC. or his venerable partner will hold any communication, professional or otherwise with White; it is but a few years since the latter disappointed public expectation in not shooting Dr. Lane, as he had threatened, for refusing to meet him in consultation. But it has always happened that this amiable threat, however often made towards his professional competitors, never amounts to any thing explosive or dangerous. His guns are as harmless as popguns and never go off.

Nos. 48 and 49. White here publishes a letter from Dr. Barbour, stating the reasons he gave *White* for refusing to publish his first paper. White seemingly wishes to create the impression that Dr. B. did not object to it on account of style. Be this as it may, it was certainly a valid objection, and one that would do credit to any editor. Dr. J. B. Johnson's expression to Dr. Reyburn, as the reason Dr. Barbour gave him for not publishing White's article, was, that he objected not only on account of its style, but because its publication might be construed into an act of hostility to the other journal in our city. Dr. Reyburn varies in expression only, not in fact, from Dr. Johnson's statement. Dr. R. has Dr. Johnson's authority for this explanation.

The remaining numbers in White's pamphlet are not worth noticing. They but involve individual opinions, or petty issues, which he has created to arouse prejudices against those he attacks. They are irrelevant to the discussion, and he is welcome to all the capital he can make out of them. They may take with some, but they will only reflect on their author, in the estimation of the intelligent. Thus in number 20, White vainly attempts to sneer at and ridicule Dr. Reyburn's examination of the patient, and without pretending to offer anything like proof, assumes what is foul and false of his motives and acts. Every unprejudiced medical reader will discover that Dr. Reyburn took the ordinary means of arriving at the facts of Mrs. Dugan's disease—he questioned her in regard to its features, using such language only as she could understand; in his examination on the trial, as he was speaking to an intelligent jury, he perhaps used more educated words. By what other means would White himself, or any other physician detect disease, than by questioning the patient. White no doubt flattered himself that the would-be-smartness expended on this part of his subject, was gratifying to his readers, and elevating to his own reputation for severity and wit; but he neglected stating, or indicating by marks of quotation, that "it was all borrowed, all second hand roar," all kidnapped

ridicule, which the counsel for the defence had already ineffectually used before the Jury on the trial. In various numbers, White regales himself, (not his readers, for none are so shallow as to be duped by his artifices,) with low abuse and appeal to prejudices, in alluding to Dr. Reyburn's statement of the degraded character of some of White's pliant tools and witnesses. The sentiments he attributes to Dr. R. are known by every one acquainted with him to be entirely foreign to his conduct and pretensions. Dr. Reyburn's general conduct affords a full defence against all of White's charges or insinuations, and the latter's very remarks on Dr. R. is proof that there is a difference in repute between them, which engenders all his assailant's hatred, envy, malice and uncharitableness.

It but remains for me, now, to notice some detached passages, scattered on various pages of White's pamphlet, and close this discussion. I have endeavored to avoid any imitation of White's style or temper in this notice, for to return him the vituperation he has gloried in, in his pages, would be but "to throw dirt at a scavenger." I candidly acknowledge that in using low abuse, slang epithets, and ruffianly language, he is without any approach to an equal in the profession here. Any intemperate expressions I may use, I trust will be excused on the plea of the occasion. It is difficult to keep one's temper and guard the tongue, when such foul, wholesale infamy and indecency has been practised as is exhibited in White's pamphlet.

The pettifogging falsifier, to gratify his malignant spite, on page 35 of his pamphlet, attempts to mortify Dr. Reyburn by grossly misrepresenting his testimony. He selects detached passages from it, and gives them a perverted construction—excluding from view all qualifying or explanatory sentences contained in the very publication he was quoting. None but one malignantly incensed and unprincipled, and totally irresponsible in every way, as White notoriously is, would feel the malignant necessity of making capital with such vile means. The imputation he casts on Dr. R. is as unjust and unproven as it is base and cowardly. To prove White's reckless malignity and wilful falsehood, let us see he pretends to show that Dr. Reyburn testified falsely. He quotes the opinion of Drs. Pallen, Stith, and Pollak, first made up and published *months after the trial*, to show that Dr. Reyburn, when testifying *to an opinion*, on that occasion, must have known the fact these physicians state. Drs. Pallen, Stith, and Pollak, examined the patient in July; Dr. Reyburn testified on the trial the preceding March. The testimony of Drs. Moore and C. Lane, also quoted to contradict Dr. R.'s *opinion*; the latter was forbidden by the Court to hear, and they so far from contradicting him, testify that when they examined Mary Dugan in 1844, there was then artificial anus, but no hernia, either above or below it. Consequently, Dr. R. could not have known anything contrary to *the opinion* he testified to even admitting that he correctly understood the counsel's question, and that White has correctly interpreted both question and answer. But

the question was so put by the counsel as to be understood by Dr. R. to be aiming at the fact, whether hernia could be below (within) an artificial anus, that is, definitely applying this question, whether, in 1840, hernia could have existed in M. Dugan's case, within the intestinal fistula in the groin. To that question, Dr. R. answered with evident hesitation, "I would *think* there could be no possibility of hernia below an artificial anus," thus showing, both by his manner and words, that he but gave an immatured *opinion* on a medical question, probably for the first time ever presented to his mind. Mr. Polk, the counsel who put the question, I am informed, understood White, in his examination, to assert the contrary of this opinion of Dr. R. ; Dr. George Johnson who sat behind him at the time, told him it was a medical absurdity, and this suggested Mr. Polk's questioning Dr. Reyburn on the point, as I understand he has explained to the latter since White published his slander. Dr. Reyburn's entire testimony in the case, is shown, by reference to the exact verbiage of it in counsel's notes, to have been expressed in the cautious manner of the conscientious witness, and was clearly understood, so far as he related circumstances occurring before his first visit to the patient, in June, 1840, to be made from the admissions of the patient herself. This last he clearly expressed in two different parts of his examination, published in the May number, 1846, of St. Louis Medical Journal, p. 546, but is carefully excluded from quotation or reference in White's pamphlet. Dr. R., apparently not apprehending that the published report of the trial would be subjected to malicious criticism and perversion, or that there would arise petty cavillings on its slightest words or unavoidable erroneous expressions, (provided its general sense was correct,) transcribed the testimony, (over thirty printed pages,) at the editor's request, without being critically attentive to its every word. The succeeding extracts, however, accurately copied from counsel's notes of the evidence, will answer all of White's malicious strictures on the testimony. Dr. Reyburn, stated in the commencement of his examination, that his first visit to Mary Dugan was in June, 1840, two months after the asserted malpractice, and that he "then received from the patient an account of her case, as it had been." Mr. Polk's notes of this part of Dr. Reyburn's examination, which have been copied by another for me, run thus: "*I first saw her (Mrs. Dugan) in June, 1840,*" &c.; "*I got from her a history of her case, as it had been; about 9th April was taken with symptoms of ileus,*" &c., and then follows the detail of what the patient represented as occurring up to the occasion of Dr. R.'s visit. Further on in these notes, Dr. R. is represented as stating, "*I understood from plaintiff that opening existed before any was made by Dr. A.*" Mr. Whittlesey's notes of the same examination, accurately quoted, read thus: "*Saw plaintiff in June, 1840*"—"I got from her a history of the case, beginning 9th April; she was taken with symptoms of ileus," &c. These notes of Mr. W.'s are fuller than the former, differ slightly from them in phraseology, and having been used in making out the



published report, this latter can be referred to by readers to show what Dr. R. did testify. The following further quotations from them are requisite to correct White's misrepresentations: "*I (Dr. Reyburn) last saw her (Mrs. D.) July 4th, 1840—canal then nearly closed;*" "*It was my impression that by the course of treatment she would be cured;*" "*I reported her cured on authority of Dr. Adreon;*" "*I was led to conclude she had disease of the caecum.*" These quotations, when compared with White's remarks on the testimony, will show how malignant and unscrupulous he has been in fabricating his charges and remarks.

But White's malevolence leads him into still grosser wilful falsification of Dr. Reyburn's testimony. On page 36, he says, "yet Dr. R. swears positively, (for hearsay testimony would have been excluded,) that perforation existed before any opening was made." What Dr. R. did testify on this point may be known by referring to his exact words as I have just quoted them from the counsel's notes; and that White's remarks on the subject are false, is thereby clearly proven. Even if Dr. R.'s exact words did not explain, *as they do*, that what he stated was the patient's representation to him, such was implied by his admission that he first visited her in June, and the circumstance in relation to which he was answering, (for this part of his evidence was drawn from him by counsel's questions,) occurred the previous April.

But there is a second gross falsehood in this one sentence of White's, and he must have known it to have been false when he penned it, for he had the report of the trial from which he was quoting, to inform him on the point, and he was too attentive to Dr. Reyburn's examination on the trial not to know the contrary of what he states. He asserts that "hearsay testimony would have been excluded." When Mrs. Cox was proceeding to give in her testimony, the substance of a conversation with Mrs. Dugan, in 1840, the counsel objected to such hearsay testimony being admitted; the court overruled the objection, and her hearsay evidence was then received. The counsel's notes, as well as the published report of the trial (p. 531) record this interruption by counsel, and also give Mrs. C.'s hearsay evidence. How could the patient's symptoms be known in court, unless given as hearsay testimony. Portions of Dr. Reyburn's evidence, as I have shown, were given with the full explanation that they were the patient's admissions to him, consequently were received as hearsay testimony. So these assertions of White's are hereby proven to be wilful false statements. He also quotes the following sentence of Dr. Reyburn's evidence: "I am under the impression that she (Mrs. D.) left without his (Dr. Adreon's) knowledge or approval," and proceeds to imply that Dr. R. swore to it as to a fact. Now Dr. Reyburn was then answering questions in cross-examinations, so *had to give* this evidence either as an impression, or as a fact positively known; and, as a conscientious witness, he gave it as an impression, as his words show. The sentence in his examination, immediately preceding

the one quoted, proves that he was answering questions relating to my own admissions in regard to the patient's leaving town, and it was some question of counsel's, tending to elicit whether he knew I had approved of her departure, that drew from him the answer quoted. This garbling and perverting the testimony, this wilful misrepresentation of the nature and circumstances of it, is the most shallow and contemptible knavery of all employed by White in his pamphlet. It is not even fifth rate roguery, so palpably weak, false and infamous is it. No one is ignorant enough to be duped by it.

On page 45, White asserts in substance, that in my reply to Knox I misrepresented testimony—that there was no discrepancy between his and K.'s evidence in the case. No medical witness was permitted to hear evidence on trial, until he had been examined, and as White was examined after Knox, he cannot assert this on his own authority. As he calls for documentary authority, as evidence of assertions, I must inform him that it was just that I used; the counsel's notes of testimony corroborate what I advanced, and the late "Extra" account of the case by Knox, makes the discrepancy in their statements even more glaring than it was before. White also asserts that Knox and himself were specially prohibited testifying as to what were Mrs. Dugan's admissions of symptoms, &c.—hearsay testimony being excluded in evidence. Mrs. Cox gave hearsay evidence, after an attempt had been made by counsel to exclude it, and I have already shown that Dr. Reyburn gave such testimony. White and Knox were not interrupted in the course of their examination, they did not offer to give the details of the patient's admissions, or history, in evidence, and there is nothing in the counsel's notes to show that such was the case at the trial. One of them (White) could not say that the opening in the groin he examined in 1844, was that which he saw in 1840, "it was so long ago." Dr. Henry testified that the opening seen since 1844 was not that which he examined in 1840. Knox, in his "extra," asserts there was no sloughing when he and White first visited the case. White testified he "could not say whether there had been 'a cut,' then"—that "there had been a sloughing when he first saw the case." (*See counsel's notes and report of trial.*) Dr. Trudeau, whom, I understood, visited at or about the same time with W. and K., testified that the groin was covered with a charcoal poultice, when he saw it, which application, by Dr. Syke's testimony, had been prescribed to expedite the sloughing process. So that when these parties visited the case, it was after sloughing had set in.

White asserts (page 46) that Dr. Simmons denies ever having given Dr. Reyburn any such imputation as that charged on his authority, on page 15, of "Adreon's discussion." There is no imputation there charged as Dr. Simmons', and none given as Dr. Reyburn's. The *facts* there stated I learned from Dr. R., and have given them in my own phraseology, with my own reflections

on them. The following extract is Dr. Simmons' written representation of the facts, given in reply to a note from Dr. R., desiring to know whether the statement on his authority, on the page referred to, was or was not correct: "Dr. Simmons was invited to see the case, (Mrs. Dugan's,) and not knowing the nature of the 'misunderstanding' consented to visit the patient with Dr. White, the following day." In the interval, having "heard the reported interference of Drs. White and Knox, he (Dr. S.) declined fulfilling his engagement, and called the ensuing morning on Dr. K. to state his reasons, and also to learn the nature of the disease of Mrs. D. Dr. Knox then and there stated to Dr. S. that there was no doubt the woman had hernia; that Dr. Adreon had maltraated the case; had cut an intestine, and that the woman would probably die." Now if the reader will take the trouble to compare the above with my remarks on the disputed page 15, he will discover that Dr. Simmons corrects only my phraseology, and sustains in stronger terms my version of the facts. The *imputation* disputed by White, consists in my asserting that Knox, when on the witness stand, did not confirm what he had related to Dr. Simmons,—and this I again aver. The phraseology of his evidence in the counsel's notes and published trial, proves, that he could not swear the patient had hernia, or that "intestine had been there in her groin in the form of hernia, and cut or not." I have elsewhere remarked on these discrepancies; it will be unnecessary for me to notice them again.

As regards White's misrepresentations, on page 45, of my remarks on the note of Mr. Light, written in 1840, it is hardly requisite to explain, that the note then spoken of by Knox, to Dr. M. Martin and myself, was, I understood, to Knox alone, as *his* authority, and written at *his* suggestion, and not a note to White and Knox. This latter note was probably elicited as an after-thought.

Before concluding this exposition of White's gross slanders and falsehoods, I would speak of his vehement vituperation of Dr. Beaumont. His whole tirade against Dr. B. is a gross tissue of wholesale abuse and unsupported assertion. His malignant falsehood in regard to Dr. Beaumont's trial, originating in the unhappy partnership disputes of Beaumont and Sykes, will be best exposed and refuted by the following certificate, which I have obtained from the jurors who tried the case:

"We have been referred to a statement published by Dr. T. J. White, asserting, that in a late trial for perjury, Dr. Wm. Beaumont 'escaped merited punishment, alone by the clemency of the Jury.' We were jurors in the trial referred to, and unhesitatingly affirm the above statement to be untrue. Our verdict of acquittal was unanimously rendered, from the testimony alone, without considerations of sympathy, and without our even leaving the jury box: Signed by C. Rhodes, John G. Shelton, Geo. Hoyle, David Keith, Wm. Salisbury, Jno. Lee, J. B. Sickles, G. C. White, Smith B. Robinson, William H. White. The remaining two jurors, M.



Lewis Clark and J. T. Martin are absent, but the statement of the others stamps the assertion of White as a base, unfounded falsehood.

In relation to Dr. Beaumont's partnership difficulties, which White refers to as if with the hope he might annoy or injure him by the allusion, I need not say one word; the public here are well able to decide for themselves the merits of that controversy. There was no mutually understood contract between the parties, hence arose their unhappy disputes, and any one can see how, under such circumstances, honest differences in opinion might occur between them. A report in chancery on a partnership case, neither discusses nor decides moral issues; it can only show in what manner by usage in equity, disputed assets and liabilities of a firm should be divided. White's own partnerships have not been without disputes, criminations and recriminations; his partners have charged on him the grossest and most dishonorable acts.

The reason why Dr. Beaumont's counsel should object to Dr. Reyburn's paper on Mary Dugan's case being received in evidence as to him, is discovered on page 552 of that paper. Both partners, B. and S., are there erroneously represented as attending before my operation, whereas Dr. Sykes alone had visited with me up to that period. This error arose from their being partners at the time and both visiting the case immediately afterwards.

White falsely asserts that because he questioned Dr. Beaumont's skill, when *called upon* to testify in case of the State vs. Darnes, he became his inveterate foe. White, at the time, was reported to have volunteered his testimony, and it is a little remarkable, that where testimony against Dr. Beaumont's professional skill is wanting, White, and his companion in the Dugan case, have ever been found favorable and pliant witnesses—men, too, who have yet to establish character as surgeons, or even be generally known to have performed a single surgical operation. But White's conduct towards Dr. Beaumont had been, long anterior to the time he names, a course of unmitigated hostility and abuse. Early in 1839, Dr. B. had discovered that he had attempted (as is, indeed, his general practice) to take dishonorable advantage of him behind the back, by appealing to cunning insinuation and abuse, and by operating on the inexperience and credulity of Dr. B.'s patients. Finding him too base to be trusted, Dr. B. thenceforward refused to hold any intercourse with him. The case of Mrs. B—, whom Dr. B. attended, wherein White would have prejudiced him, may be remembered by the latter, and a correspondence dated about the same period, (1839.) which Dr. B. refused to notice, may recall facts to his mind, which attest the truth of what I have stated.

Up to the summer of 1839, White was an occasional visiter at my office, and at his last visit met Dr. Beaumont. On this occasion, White had desired the meeting to enable him to explain conduct to Dr. B. which had induced the latter to avoid any recogni-

tion of him. Dr. B. being well satisfied that White but endeavored to falsify out of the difficulty, indignantly threw back all attempt at amend, at the same time informing White that any effort to change the then state of affairs would be useless, inasmuch as his character for honor and veracity was considered questionable by the profession, and he himself knew it to be extremely doubtful. White misrepresented the circumstances of this interview, by glorifying himself for the indignation with which he boasted he had treated the venerable Dr. Beaumont. I felt myself obliged to state the facts, to the annoyance, no doubt, and mortification of White, and from that time he has been the determined enemy of both Dr. Beaumont and myself. Mrs. Dugan's case, occurring about a year after, was too favorable an opportunity to be allowed to pass—hence the effort to turn it into the only species of revenge of which he is capable. He has not the spirit to attempt to defend himself by any other means. The handbill published by Dr. Sykes, immediately after the issue of "White's remarks," contains remarks of such a nature that not one man in one thousand would suffer their insult, if life itself were the forfeiture; but he took it meekly, notwithstanding his previous boasts and threats, and has even licked the hand that lashed him.

The unscrupulous character of White—his utter disregard of truth and decency, and his reckless malignity, may be best seen when we review his unsupported charges against Dr. Beaumont's work on *Digestion*. Every physician who reads his strictures will discover that they are but malignant, unfounded, undeserved falsehoods, and could only have been penned to gratify degraded spite, and with the vain hope that they might mortify Dr. Beaumont. Dr. B., fortunately, is as far above the reach of such shafts, as is their author beneath contempt. To professional readers no defence against White's remarks on the work need be addressed; to those out of the profession it may be stated, that the appreciation of the work in Europe, can be judged from the fact, that within one year of its first publication in this country, it was translated into German and published at Leipzig. Mr. A. Combe, as he says, "finding the interest excited in Dr. B.'s experiments increased in proportion as their nature and value became known," has published editions of it with notes, in Edinburgh, since 1837. It also forms the chief materials of his work "*On Diet and Digestion*," which has reached several editions in this country, and in his prefaces he speaks in the highest terms of the importance of Dr. B.'s researches, asserting that "his results were more direct and incontrovertible than those of any previous observer." Dick, in his valuable treatise "*On Digestion*," quotes entire pages of Dr. B.'s "experiments on the gastric juice," and says, "it is difficult for his medical brethren adequately to express the deep sense of their obligations to Dr. Beaumont, for his important and authoritative announcements: (p. 66.) This valuable work of Dick's was dedicated to Sir Benjamin Brodie. Sweetser in his "*Treatise on Digestion* and its

Disorders," makes extensive use of Dr. B.'s experiments, and says, "though we have on record other cases of fistulous openings into the stomach, yet this case (Dr. Beaumont's) was in a special manner favorable for physiological experiment, inasmuch as the subject enjoyed remarkably good health." Yet White makes a degraded appeal to the ignorance and prejudice of readers, by saying Dr. Beaumont "could not or would not cure the hole in Alexis Saint Martin's stomach, &c. To cavil on such a point, is about as reasonable as to condemn a surgeon because an amputated limb would not grow again. To "cure the hole" was a physical impossibility, but to save the patient was a triumph of skill.

But White pushes his slanders against Dr. Beaumont to the most reckless extent. He asserts, in substance, that whatever merit attaches to Dr. Beaumont's work, justly belongs to Professors Dunglison and Emmett; "that the few experiments performed by Drs. D. and E. were the only benefits derived from this case." In another sentence he says that Dr. B. "procured the services of Drs. D. and E. to perform upon this *Canadian* a series of experiments, the credit of which he assigns to himself." These statements are grossly false—even White does not pretend to offer proof of them. The series of experiments referred to number over 250, and were chiefly performed during a period of eight years, between May, 1825, and November, 1833, at the military stations on our northern frontier, where Drs. D. and E. probably never were. At the microscopical experiments at Washington, Dr. Dunglison *was present*, but it is the other experiments which are so profusely employed in the treatises I have named. Dr. Dunglison draws largely from "Dr. Beaumont's experiments on the gastric juice," for materials in his "Elements of Hygiene," as also in his "Physiology,"—compliments Dr. B. for his skill in treating the subject, as well as for his courtesy in inviting him to examine it,—yet no effort has ever been made by him to disparage Dr. Beaumont's claims to the originality of the experiments. Dr. Beaumont expresses his acknowledgments, in his work, to Drs. Dunglison and Emmett, for the interest and encouragement shown him in his labors, and if either of them discovered any attempt to claim the tribute due them, self-regard, and regard for truth, would compel them to expose it. But the merit of Dr. B.'s experiments belong to himself, alone, by the right of nine years' labor, and expenditure from his private purse of the sum of £700. (Vide Combe's preface to his edition of Beaumont's work, page 7.)

As regards the carping of two critics, besides White, on Dr. Beaumont's work, so gloatingly quoted in W.'s pamphlet, I need but remark, that it is but contemptible snarling; no publication, howsoever eminently useful and valuable it may be, can escape the gnawing of such mites, which, like the worms in cheese, may deteriorate it with some, but enhances its value to others.

The other imputations cast on Dr. Beaumont, in White's pamphlet, are like the foregoing, namely, mere unsupported assertions—



base appeals to reader's prejudices in matters on which they are uninformed, and all set forth on White's own unexceptionable testimony, alone. From his proven turpitude, I need not remark on the value of such authority. He has availed himself of caves-dropping informants, of street rumors, of prejudiced representations, and of low scurrilous inuendoes, to reflect on Dr. B. He is welcome to such testimony—it is of a like character with the general evidence of his pamphlet.

Dr. Clarke's name is, I am informed by him, used without his authority, on White's 40th page, as must also be Dr. Call's—the latter has been absent in Florida for many years. The contemptible insinuation attempted to be cast on Dr. Beaumont, as if endorsed by the above gentlemen, is White's perversion of truth. These gentlemen are, I am sure, very far from endorsing any such calumny as that put forth by White. Dr. Clarke and Dr. C. Campbell can be referred to for the true representation of the case.

Dr. Meredith Martin's name is also used on page 46, without his knowledge or consent. He says he had not seen either my publication or White's until a week after the issue of the latter, so could not have asserted or denied any thing in either, as White asserts. I am perfectly willing to be judged by any correction Dr. M. may give of what I have stated, provided it comes from himself direct, and not through the perverting channel of partisan reporters.

Dr. McPheeters' name is also used on page 40, without any authority attached to what is there stated in connection with it, save and except Thos. J. White's ipse dixit. The value of what this veracious individual may state on his own, or even with his worthy companion M. Dugan's authority, may be arithmetically or geometrically expressed by 0. His regard for truth must be an assumed quantity in any calculation we make of the sum of his moral qualities. He is in a dilemma in regard to Dr. McP.'s letter, published in Dr. Reyburn's pamphlets, so *creeps* out of his difficulty by the only means known to him, namely, by bold repetition of falsehood. White vaped behind Dr. McPheeters' back, boasting of what he would do, &c. Dr. McP. exposed his gasconade in the letter referred to, and threw falsehood full in his teeth. White now attempts to evade the contempt his empty boasting, earned him by a cowardly, base, and false assertion. Had he the "satisfactory evidence," as he pretends, he would have published it. The tone of Dr. McP.'s letter may be judged by the following extract from it:

"When the trial for malpraxis came on, believing, as I then did, and do now, that Dr. White was the instigator of said trial, and that his conduct in the matter was unprofessional, and in the highest degree reprehensible, I felt it to be my duty, as one of the editors of a medical journal, to speak of such conduct in terms of merited severity. I see no reason now to withdraw anything that I said in my article in the April number of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, and I wish it to be considered as my deliberate

opinion, notwithstanding Dr. White says in his paper, that he holds me "blameless." I am certainly not entitled to, nor can I accept his acquittal. His abuse I can stand, but I must protest against any thing from him in the shape of praise.

"So long as I am connected with the medical press, I shall shrink from no responsibility which may devolve on me as editor, nor fail to hold up the conduct of individuals to condemnation, when I think it calculated to outrage the decency of the profession. This I shall do, regardless of consequences, but, at the same time, acknowledging the most rigid personal accountability.

"Most respectfully,

"Your obd't. serv't.,

"WM. M. MCPHEETERS.

"To THOMAS REYBURN, M. D., St. Louis."

Reference to, and a call is made by White, for a letter from Dr. Sykes, to me. It was my intention to publish our entire correspondence, as well as Dr. Sykes' handbill, to which the latter refers me in his letter. I have already included an extract of the letter in these pages, and if not forbidden by the length of this paper, will publish it entire. If I do not this latter, I will show the letter to any one desirous of reading it.

To reduce the limits of this paper, I am compelled to notice some issues raised by White, in shorter terms than I had originally intended. He malignantly attempts to reflect on Mayor Camden's appointing Dr. Reyburn consulting physician to the City Hospital, and states only such facts and imputations as suited his malevolent purpose. When the appointments to the hospital were about being made, I, in my private capacity, and not officially as a member of the Board of Aldermen, suggested Drs. Pope, Reyburn, H. Lane, and others, to the Mayor, as suitable appointees for the medical offices. Mr. Camden then called with me on Dr. Reyburn, to know if he would perform the official duties, and on receiving his answer the Mayor nominated, and the Board of Aldermen confirmed him to the office. This was all the communication which passed between Dr. R. and myself on the subject. I moved in the matter without any wish or suggestion being expressed by Dr. R., and without any selfish motive or object to govern my action. I had the highest opinion of Dr. Reyburn—have trusted my own health, and the health of those dearest to me, to his judgment, and could conscientiously and disinterestedly recommend him to any professional office,

The expression attributed to Dr. Sykes, (p. 37,) that neither Dr. Beaumont, Adreon, or Reyburn, considered Mrs. Dugan's disease tymphlo-enteritis, nor was it treated as such" in 1840, is mere quibbling on words. Dr. Reyburn never treated the case at all—that is, he was not asked to prescribe for it, but visited it as an object of medical interest and curiosity. Dr. Beaumont, in his letter, uses the term "tymphlo-enteritis" as a quotation from Dr. Reyburn's paper; his entire sentence shows this, as well as the marks of

quotation over the word. The opinion of M. Dugan's case in 1840, was, that there was spontaneous perforation of the bowels—the location would indicate that it was of the caecum. The *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, for January, 1840, (reprinted in N. York,) containing Burne's report on "tuphlo-enteritis," was delivered here before March of that year. Dr. M. Martin and myself were subscribers, and it was during my attendance then on Mrs. Dugan, that I related to Dr. M., and also to Dr. Campbell, the symptoms of the case. Dr. Martin remarked the resemblance it bore to Burne's cases, and referred me to the review. I had not read the review, up to that time, yet Dr. Martin identified my case with those of Burne. This one fact shows that the history then given by me of M. Dugan's symptoms, was the same as recorded in Dr. Reyburn's paper three years after. The cunning of man is not competent to conceive or carry out the scheme of accurately adapting a false representation of symptoms to suit a description of disease he has never read. I then referred those attending Mrs. D. with me, to Burne's paper, as affording a precedent of her case.

Every issue raised by White, every charge in his pamphlet, now recoils upon him. The witnesses whom he quotes, deny the truth of his representations, and I now publish him as an infamous slanderer—the vindictive traducer of those he has assailed. I throw back in his face every offensive word and epithet used by him in his pamphlet. I cast in his foul teeth—if possible, in stronger terms than did Dr. Beaumont—my estimate of his infamy. In terms of as cool contempt as did Drs. Reyburn and McPheters, I repeat their remarks against him; publish him as a low calumnious writer; a gross falsifier, whom the medical editors could not believe, and the unprincipled instigator, agent, or tool, in my persecution in this Dugan case. I have analyzed his publication and exposed his ingenious tergiversation and mendacity, and having thus shown off the work and its author, it but remains for me to state, that nothing hereafter issuing from the same source will be noticed. I now rest the decision of all issues in this controversy on the comparative character and standing of the respective parties involved, and on what has already been written of this case. In Dr. Reyburn's publication, and in reply to "Knox's Extra," I have given what I hoped was a dispassionate, and declare was, so far as my knowledge extends, a true representation of the circumstances of the Dugan case, and on these publications rest my cause before my readers.

My assailant, it is notorious, has been for years the annoyance of professional men, here. His conduct has forced his exclusion from association with many of the most reputable amongst them. There is a meek reference to his standing in this particular, in his first publication, for he finds it necessary to say, that he is by nature, education and habit, averse to all disputation—that he has endeavored to sustain the good will and harmony of the profession, yet has but partially succeeded, and reaped a succession of gross



injury upon injury, and insult upon insult, for twelve or fourteen years. This confession, properly explained, means he has been treated by the profession with the contempt he deserved, for a period longer than those connected with the Dugan case have resided here.

For many years I have been subjected to secret annoyances growing out of White's enmity. Impotent attempts to mortify me by means of newspaper squibs, anonymous notes, and other petty arts, have beset me—the last missile of the kind appeared just after White's pamphlet. They could have come but from the one quarter, and indicated by contents and circumstances that they were the vindictive thrusts of my unprincipled and dastardly foe.

This declaration of intended silence on my part, will but incite my assailant to repetition of attacks. I shall not notice them. He may cite new testimony, may trepan parties into admissions that they cannot deliberately attest, or by some third person assert that such and such hath been said against me. I will not notice his secret examinations, or *ex parte* inquisitions, or second hand statements, or be drawn into an endless controversy about what the public are already disgusted with. I will not expose any witness to his coarse invective, to his degraded insinuations of motives, which could only be found in the foul breast of one as incensed and vindictive as my adversary. To amplify the discussion of his acts would be inconsistent with the plan and object of this paper, which has even treated indulgently the conduct of one who would not if he could spare an adversary. In his essay he vouches for his own honor and purity, and seems, by vehement protestations, desirous to establish his respectability; the public, here, have knowledge enough to judge of these things for themselves, and I now leave it to them.

I am well aware that few, if any, to whom this controversy will be sent, will take the trouble to wade through this wearisome but necessary repetition. I would however request of such as may feel any interest in it, to turn to the testimony here given, (in every instance before witnesses,) by the very persons whom White quoted in his late publication, as giving evidence against me, or my views of the case. They will there find that White has descended to the basest falsehood and misrepresentations, and in one instance he has not even visited the dwelling of the party quoted, for years, and the testimony given as hers, must, according to her own account, be false. I most sincerely regret that the name of any lady should be drawn into the affair, but as White's first pamphlet brought them forward as witnesses, and his second brought in others, it was then beyond my power to prevent it.

From White's expression in his first publication "that he was prepared to defend his character by all moral, and if needs be, physical means," it might have been expected that some more manly way would be taken by my antagonist to settle this affair than the

repetition of low abuse and infamous falsehoods. The first missile sent, after "White's remarks" appeared, was the letter published in hand-bill form by Dr. Sykes. In that, White's proverbial gasconade is fully set forth, and reference made to circumstances, which would, if any thing could rouse a spark of manly feeling, have called upon White to execute his threat. But the adversary was meek, and he not only took Dr. Sykes' taunts calmly, but sought a reconciliation with him, and then went on his way and falsified Dr. S.'s remarks in regard to this case. After this came Dr. Beaumont's withering scornful letter, Dr. Reyburn's cool expression of contempt for and disregard of his low assailant, (for which White in his last pamphlet calls him an aristocrat—what a body of aristocrats the profession here are if this be a mark,) and then Dr. McPheeters' bold dash of falsehood in White's teeth, and his reiteration of the opinions which had given offence. But all this has been borne patiently, like the twelve or fourteen year's persecution, insult and injury which he asserts in his first pamphlet he has suffered. As it appears then that White's moral and physical means of defence refer to nothing more dangerous than the reiteration of abuse, the multiplication by him of falsehood and slander, and as readers are pretty well wearied by this time with his paper bullets, he may fire away, "all alone by himself," for the rest of his mortal days.

### ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Page 4—Right extreme word, last line but one, for "of" read "upon...

Page 14—Eleventh line, between "asserting" and "hernia," read "that the case was."

Page 24—Sixth line, for "altered" read "entered."

Page 16—Fifth line from bottom, for "p. 55" read "p. 555."





## APPENDIX.

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The foregoing pages were prepared for press early in June; circumstances, sickness, &c., prevented its being placed in printer's hands until towards the middle of that month. An attempt to reduce the size of the pamphlet has retarded its progress through the press, and may have left it imperfect in some particulars. I am compensated for this delay, as accident has lately enabled me to procure the statement of the Myer family, who are quoted by White, and I now can give their testimony as further evidence of White's impostures.

I visited Mr. Myer with Mr. Wollkoff, a respectable and educated German, who keeps an Academy in South Second Street. In taking him with me I sought to insure that the attestation of Mr. and Mrs. Myer should be given fairly and understandingly by them, and without any possible error arising from our differences in language.

White's representations of statements of Jno. G. and Barbara Myer, ran thus—page 5, White's pamphlet: "John G. and Barbara Myer, say, that other physicians were sent for by her (Mrs. Dugan's) request." On page 7, Jno. G. and Barbary Myer are represented to confirm Mrs. Reinhimer's statement, as there quoted, and say Mrs. Dugan "was not cured when she left St. Louis, 1840; was hauled to the river on a dray; Mrs. Dugan rented of us." On page 11, 12 and 13, they are represented as confirming Mrs. Reinhimer's statements on said pages, and on other pages they may be quoted as testifying to something, all of which is explained in the following:

"Mr. John G. Myer, and Barbara Myer his wife, being present, were examined, and state that they lived corner of Florida and Main street, in April, 1840, and rented to Mary Dugan the garret of their house; he wanted her to leave the house and so stated to her; Mrs. Waddingham paid the rent. There was a report in circulation in the neighborhood that she (Mrs. D.) was a bad woman, but of this he knows nothing personally; neither he nor his wife were ever in Mrs. Dugan's room during the whole time she lived there. Mrs. Mary Ann Reinhimer is my daughter. He further states that he never gave a written or oral statement to but one person, and that person he thinks was Dr. White; he stated to him that he knew nothing about the case, and to all his questions, which were numerous, he answered he knew nothing. His daughter, (Barbara) who was present, recollects that during her sickness some physician called to see her, (Mrs. Dugan,) and she sent him away and would not let him attend her. Miss B. Myer is now nineteen years old, and was in

the room of Mrs. Dugan and recollects well what she states of her sending the Doctor away.

"JOHN G. MYER,

"BARBARA MYER, his Wife.

"Signed in presence of }  
witness, } RUDOLPH WOLLKOFF."

"He further stated he did not know where she went, or how she went away, and so stated to Dr. White."

I visited Mr. and Mrs. Reinhimer, and the following passages, represented in White's pamphlet as Mrs. R.'s statements, were contradicted by the certificate appended. "Drs. White and Knox came and took charge of the case at her (Mrs. Dugan's) request"—page 5, pamphlet; "I examined her in July, 1840, and the wound in her side was then discharging freely. She was placed on a dray and hauled to the river, not being able to travel without assistance"—p. 7, *ibid*; "Mrs. Dugan complained of her attending physician, Dr. Adreon, saying he had opened her bowels, which was the fact. Dr. Adreon left Mrs. Dugan after the operation and did not return for two or three days"—page 11, *ibid*; "Mrs. Dugan became very ill (during this abandonment) sent for her minister, and told him to send for his physician, Dr. White, which he did promptly. Drs. White and Knox came and took charge of the case"—p. 12, *ibid*. "I have personal knowledge of the truth of their statements," (Thos. and Ann Cox's)—page 13, *ibid*.

"Mrs. Reinhimer states, in presence of her husband, that all the above statements, asserting that she knew personally anything about the Dugan case, are false. All she knows about the case she derived from old women; she did not know one physician from another, and has no personal knowledge of what occurred.

"J. E. REINHIMER,

*July, '47.*

"MARY ANN REINHIMER."

The foregoing statements afford additional proof not only of White's infamous frauds, but also of the correctness of my own representations of the Dugan case. On page 552, May number, 1846, *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, I am represented as stating that "the tumor" !!! which has created all the disputes in this case, was discovered by Mrs. Dugan's neighbors before my operation on it, and to put down scandalous reports against the patient I examined it. To prevent further quotation, I would refer my readers to the page above named. Mr. and Mrs. Myer's statement, refers to these reports of the patient's suspected character, and confirm my representations of that period. If the tumor were clearly hernia, and as "large as a tea-cup"—if there were neighbors familiar with that disease, and could then, as now, pronounce it such, how did it occur that scandalous reports against the character of the patient grew out of the tumor? The very circumstances of the case forbid the belief that any of these neighbors examined it with a knowledge of its real character—yet White would have his readers believe that those who then suspected her case was venereal, can now attest its minutest symptoms, and assert it was hernia.

I need not remark on the indecency of bringing the names of respectable females before the public, in connection with such circumstances. It is painful to any one of proper feelings to see them wantonly dragged in as witnesses, where it must be mortifying to them to acknowledge they can know any thing of the case. On White must be charged this indecency, for he first cited these females as his witnesses, to asperse those he assailed.

To prevent any prejudice being engendered, or advantage taken of unexplained expressions in my previous pages, I will here remark, that when I speak of the degraded character of witnesses, I intend solely to reflect on Mrs. Dugan and her immediate associates, whose intelligence and repute may be judged from her neighbors' statements.

No unkind remarks, or reflections of any kind, in this controversy, are intended to apply to Mrs. Burke, or Mrs. McCourtney, or Mrs. Polly Sly; the two last named I do not know. Their represented assertions are quoted but once or twice in White's pamphlet, and from this circumstance I thought it unnecessary to notice the testimony. This explanation I deem proper in justice to all parties, and to prevent prejudice. Dr. Reyburn has been foully belied and berated by White, for saying some of his witnesses were "sought from the lowest haunts of degradation," which expression could only have been intended to apply to the immediate Dugan party.

No unkind expressions used in this or any other publication on the subject, are intended to reflect on those whose charity alone led them to visit the patient in 1840. Mrs. Waddingham was one of those—to whose judicious aid I bear witness, and to whose humane attention the patient was indebted.

In regard to the Myer family, I have been led into prejudiced views, by White's false representations, and now retract any remarks which may reflect on them in the previous pages. In my visit to Mr. Myer and Mr. Reinhimer, I was convinced I had done them injustice in my remarks, then in press—and now state, that so far as I could judge from our interview, these parties seemed desirous of doing justice by their statements—and appeared to be intelligent and honest Germans. Mr. Myer's statement shows what justifiable reasons he had for wishing Mary Dugan to leave his house.

In regard to the nature of M. Dugan's disease, I would remark, that I will not at the end of seven years from its occurrence interchange contradictions with White about it. If discrepancy exists upon trivial points connected with it—such is natural—lapse of time would produce it. Nor will I discuss whether parties not physicians, could in the first instance note, and at the end of seven years, accurately recall to mind its minute diagnostic signs and symptoms. Whether Mrs. Dugan then gave to casual visitors, a statement which would identify her disease with hernia, or whether these parties could even distinguish hernia or perforative ulceration of the bowels, would be absurd to remark upon. I was not present when any other statement of her case was given by her, than the one I



have published—nor were any of those persons quoted by White against my representations of the case, present, when I learned its history and symptoms. The whole dispute starts from the reputed assertions of a suspected prostitute—the false affidavit of a degraded speculatress in pecuniary damages against those whose charity ministered to her wants.

The tone of Dr. Sykes' paper, and the position claimed by him in this case are shown in the subjoined extracts from his publication, to which I have already referred :

“TO THOMAS J. WHITE, M.D.

“SIR—If your moral courage equalled the envious and malignant passions of your heart, I should have been spared the necessity of addressing you. I deeply regret you have imposed this necessity upon me, but an abiding sense of what I owe to the profession of Surgery, independent of a stern sense of duty to myself, leaves me no alternative. These remarks are made in reference to the case of Mary Dugan, which has recently been made the subject of legal proceedings in one of our courts of justice.

“That case has been recorded in a medical journal of this city, and *you* have answered it; and, although you (as I am informed) have repeatedly stated that my name was not referred to, I should have had infinitely more respect for you had you come out boldly, and attacked my opinions, (which you had a perfect right to do,) than by covert insinuation and mean inuendo, attacked me *sub rosa*. It is in vain, sir, for you to plead ignorance of my full participation in that case; you were aware of it at the time; you have been fully cognizant of it since that period.

“I have never disguised my opinions, but gave them fully, fearlessly and openly; and if, in this paper, you should find things not very palatable, you will place them to your own account.

“‘Let the galled jade wince, my withers are unwrung.’”

“What, then, has been my astonishment to find myself—the Surgeon who had the principal share in Mary Dugan's case, and whose testimony was given in a court of justice, under the solemn sanctity of an oath—attacked, as I have been, by you.”

“I am not one of those who impute to you the belief, that when my testimony came before the court and jury, I could be induced by any animosity I had to Dr. Beaumont, to give the slightest coloring to *his* having erred. But there were a set of *miserable curs* in the profession, who would have been delighted to have me do so. ‘*Qui caput, ille facit.*’ I shall not be absent; ready to answer to them, when, and where they please.”

To show the successive features of the disease, and prove that others' representations thereon substantially coincide with my own, I would refer readers to the published report of the evidence of those physicians who saw the case with me, and to the following statement by Dr. Sykes, which illustrates the care taken to decide the

exact nature of the disease. Dr. Sykes' visits to the case were in April, not June, as mis-stated in his publication, and his examination was made a few days before my operation, when the nature of the tumor could with greatest certainty be distinguished.

"I now proceed to give the facts, as they presented themselves to me early in June, 1840. On my first visit I found the patient feeble, and exceedingly prostrate. From what I could learn, I supposed she had an attack of ileus the day before. She was, however, better than on the day previous, from the combined action of calomel, opium, croton oil, and turpentine. I inquired minutely into her symptoms; and suspecting she might possibly have hernia, drew her attention particularly to this subject. Her answer was, *emphatically*, she never had such symptoms or such appearance. Not satisfied with this, I made a personal examination of the inguinal region, commencing at the internal and tracing the canal up to the external ring. I found no hernia here. I now examined below Poupart's ligament, and especially the crescentic edge of the fascia lata; where femoral hernia (a disease almost peculiar to females) usually comes out with the vessels to the thigh. I found no hernia there.

"But now comes all the difficulty, and what has given rise to all the trouble. There was a small inguinal gland, just under the edge of Poupart's ligament, in a state of inflammation, and rapidly tending to suppuration, about the size of a nutmeg, near the anterior and inferior spine of the ileum. I did not see the patient for two days after this. In the meantime, Dr. Adreon had evacuated the matter by opening it with a lancet. It was considered of so little importance that no further attention was paid to it. It rapidly got well.

"On my next visit the woman was suffering under an attack similar to the first, and I believed she would die. She complained of great and excruciating pain in the abdominal region, but especially in the right side. The right inguen had become inflamed; small vesicles appeared on its surface, the sure fore-runner of mortification. She was put on the use of quinine, and the most nourishing diet, with bark, charcoal, and yeast poultices to the part; and, on my visit the next morning, upon removing the poultice *myself*, I found that ulceration had made its way through the walls of the abdomen, midway between the external abdominal ring and the pubis.

"*The case was solved.* The intestine had ulcerated from some unknown cause; had made its way through the common integuments, and was discharging green bilious matter. I do aver that a cutting instrument never touched her, with the exception of opening the small gland referred to, and Dr. Beaumont's cutting off small portions of mortified skin and cellular substance, to give the parts a better chance of being restored to healthy action. My impression was, that this perforation would last *for life*."

Dr. Carpenter testified he was convinced by the patient's statement, in 1840, that she had not hernia. Drs. Beaumont, Reyburn, and Brown confirm this opinion.

I have extended these remarks far beyond the limits originally intended, and must now close them.

I have waded through the foul current of my reckless libeller's charges, and turned the stream back upon him. It will be unnecessary for me to sum up my charges and the evidence against him. On every page of his pamphlet is palpable falsehood proven to exist. A false and specious plea is all he could put forth, and best suited his malignant nature. I have exposed the degraded artifices by which he attempts to asperse those against whom he is so bitterly incensed ;—I now leave him to his infamy, and quit a controversy disgusting from the nature of its subject, and rendered even more so by the tone and conduct of my envenomed adversary. Shut out of view all that has been written of him, and he stands the same as this controversy exhibits. His conduct has stamped him with infamy, and he stands in the profession as an Ishmael, whose hand is against every man. He shows himself by his publications to be an unprincipled falsifier—the reckless calumniator of others—an empty, vaporing brawler, and with this expression of opinion, I leave him to enjoy all he has gained in his onslaught—fully assured there will be little difference in the estimate of his merits.





